Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 153 No. 25 June 21, 1948

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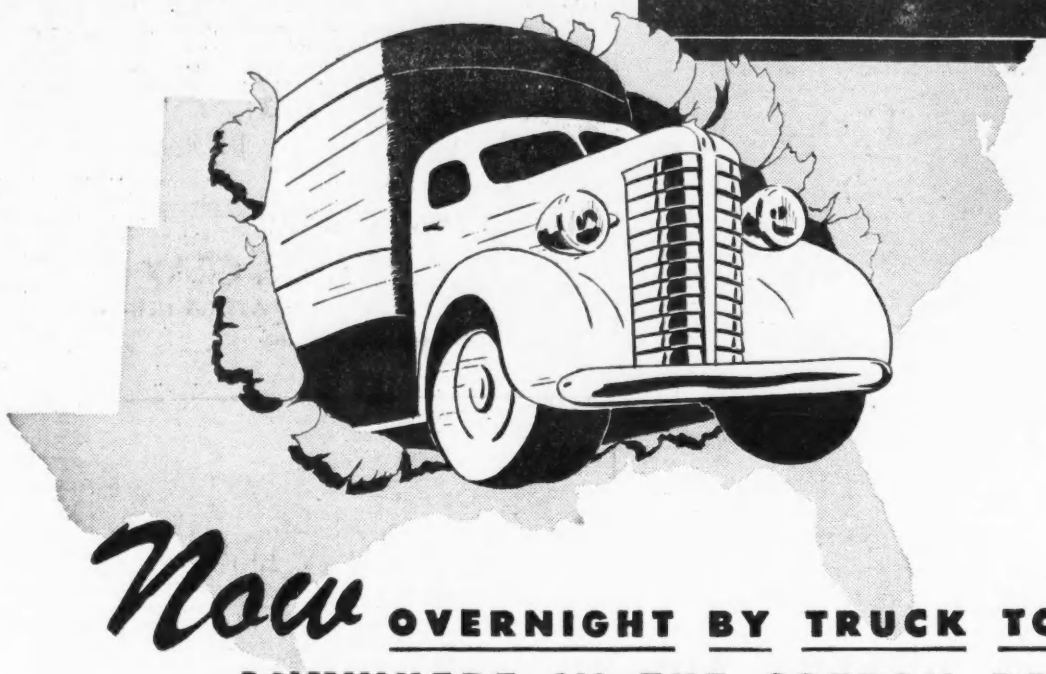

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

since 1918

Volume 153 No. 25 | New York 7, N. Y. | June 21, 1948

Varnish from Petroleum Needs No Drying Oil

Development of an oil-less varnish, wholly synthesized from petroleum, is reported by the Shell Development Company at its laboratories in Emeryville, Cal. The new product is based on the alpha-allyl ether of glycerin which is synthesized from propylene, a gaseous side-product of petroleum refining.

Varnishes made from this new glycerin-allyl compound are reported from practical tests to give a surface of unusual hardness, the film having good flexibility and extreme toughness. Clear and colored coatings can be made with the new material, and these, the Shell company says, can be used on glass, wood, steel, tin, aluminum, and copper. Adaptation of existing plant equipment to the use of the new material is said to be comparatively easy and to require only minor alterations.

The development of a petroleum-derived protective and decorative coating which would terminate dependence on drying oils has been talked about for several years. The Shell development was reported recently to the American Chemical Society by H. Dannenberg, T. F. Bradley, and T. W. Evans, who had directed the work. It follows the earlier development by the company of ketone solvents, aromatic hydrocarbons, and synthetic glycerin from petroleum. The possibilities of allyl compounds, particularly with carbohydrates, have had interesting attention in the protective coatings field for several years.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Additional procurement authorizations by the Economic Cooperation Administration for commodities and foodstuffs totaling $95,610,605 were announced last Monday by Paul G. Hoffman, ECA Administrator. Among the authorizations given by the agency were the following:—

To United Kingdom — $10,600,000 for purchase of aluminum in Canada; $1,500,000 for purchase of copper in Canada; $1,700,000 for purchase of zinc in the United States; $500,000 for purchase of sulphur in the United States; $1,000,000 for purchase of lead in Canada.

To Netherlands—$508,000 for purchase of tinplate in the United States through private trade channels.

To France—$1,254,000 for purchase of linseed oil in the United States by the Department of Agriculture.

To Austria—$720,000 for purchase of potash in Poland or Western Germany; $229,720 for purchase of petroleum coke in the United States; $196,000 for purchase of veterinarian supplies in the United States by the Army; $1,327,000 for purchase of linseed oil in Canada.

To Denmark—$151,900 for purchase of

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Army Denied Fertilizer Production Funds Boost

Requests of the Army for additional appropriations of from $7,500,000 to $11,000,000 to increase production of nitrogen at ordnance plants to meet requirements of present law that it supply 50 percent of this country's fertilizer export commitments to the non-occupied areas were turned down by the senate appropriations committee in its report last Tuesday on the appropriation bill for the Economic Cooperation Administration.

At the same time the committee instructed the Army to get out of the fertilizer production business as soon as possible by leasing its plants to private industry. The instructions were tantamount to an order to the Army to resume negotiations for lease of the Cactus plant to the end that the present arrangement of operating the plant on a cost-plus basis be terminated at an early date.

Two other important actions with reference to fertilizers in connection with the bill were:—

1. Revision of the language as it was passed by the house so as to make it unnecessary for the Army to match the export of fertilizers from all areas to Europe under the European Recovery Program from ordnance plant production. The

—Continued on page 37

Monopolies Probe Approved by Senate

The Capehart resolution (S. Res. 241) for a study, by the senate interstate commerce committee, of monopolies and restraints of trade was passed unanimously by the senate June 12. The resolution appropriates $50,000 to cover the cost.

The resolution stems primarily from the preliminary examination made by a subcommittee of the ICC committee of the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cement Institute case on business pricing practices. It has been broadened, however, to cover the whole field of pricing and antitrust law administration and has been likened by some to another TNEC investigation of the national economy.

Methyl Bromide Fumigant Use Approved in Some Areas

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has amended its regulations to permit the use of methyl bromide as a fumigant for the treatment of cottonseed from certain counties in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico which have been found to be lightly infested with the pink bollworm. The chemical treatment would be in lieu of the heat treatment that has been used in the past.

The amended regulations describe the equipment for fumigation to be used and the dosage of methyl bromide. Cotton from heavily infested areas may also be treated with the chemical fumigant, but in addition to the heat treatment. The bureau said that it has made tests which show that methyl bromide fumigation of cottonseed does not affect its germination or processing qualities, but it has not had an opportunity to test seed under all conditions from all areas. Those who elect to use this method of treatment are therefore notified that the department will not stand liable for any damages to seed that might result from the application of methyl bromide.

Drugs Advisory Group To Meet on June 28

The initial meeting of the newly reactivated Drugs Resources Advisory Committee of the Army and Navy will be held June 28 at the Statler hotel, Washington. An additional member has been appointed to the committee, which will complete the roster. He is C. M. Van Kirk, vice-president of E. R. Squibb & Co.

Congress Overides Truman's Veto Of Railroad Rate Agreements Bill

Both houses of Congress last week overrode the President's objections to the Reed-Bulwinkle bill, S. 110, permitting railroads to enter into rate agreements outside the antitrust laws and enacted the measure into law. The senate overrode the veto 63 to 25, and the house duplicated the action the following day, Thursday, by a vote of 297 to 102.

The bill provides that railroads and other surface carriers cannot be prosecuted under the antitrust laws for getting together and making agreements on rates and fares if the agreements are approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Truman vetoed the bill on the grounds that it was inconsistent with a vigorous anti-monopoly program.

At a meeting last Tuesday, following the President's veto, the National Industrial Traffic League, whose membership includes practically all shippers in the country, urged Congress to ignore the President's objection and enact the bill into law, contending that carrier rate committees are not only useful and desirable but are absolutely necessary.

"The bill does not, as implied in the President's veto, remove the carriers from the general provisions of the antitrust laws," the league stated. "It does not remove or weaken the safeguards thrown around commerce by present laws. On the contrary, it continues all the safeguards we now have and throws new safeguards around such regulations and procedures by giving the Interstate Commerce Commission, for the first time, jurisdiction over and power to control rate committee practices."

The bill grows out of a conflict between the antitrust division of the Department of Justice and the railroads, brought about several years ago when the division began questioning the legality of joint rates and rate agreements of the railroads.

Fats and Oils Third Quarter Allocations Set

The Department of Agriculture last Wednesday announced July-September fats and oils allocations totaling 90,400,000 pounds, including exchanges for 8,600,000 pounds of copra (oil equivalent). Of this quantity 87,100,000 pounds is for commercial procurement, which includes allocations to Bi-Zone Germany for procurement by the joint export-import agency. The remainder 2,200,000 pounds of lard for Austria and 1,100,000 for Bi-Zone Germany, is for Army procurement. Export allocations (including exchanges) for the third quarter of 1947 amounted to 299,800,000 pounds.

The July-September allocations include (fat content) 41,000,000 pounds of lard, 2,100,000 pounds of margarin, 8,600,000 pounds of shortening and other edible oils, 900,000 pounds of linseed oil, 29,300,000 pounds of other industrial fats and oils, and 8,500,000 pounds of soap.

For the third quarter of 1948 the principal recipients of export allocations of fats and oils (in thousands of pounds, fat content) are:—

Lard—American Republics 24,380; Belgium 5,500; Bi-Zone Germany 4,400; Austria 2,200; voluntary relief programs 825; French colonies 450; British colonies

—Continued on page 85

Beryllium Metal Products Placed on Positive List

Beryllium ores and concentrates, alloys and scrap, and beryllium metal manufactures and beryllium alloy manufactures were added to the positive list of products requiring export licenses for shipment to all group O and group R destinations by the Office of International Trade last Wednesday. The processing code for these products is NONF.

All beryllium salts and compounds were previously on the positive list and the action with respect to the metals makes no change in the status of the salts and compounds. However, for purpose of clarification, the OIT has provided the salts and compounds with a new processing code. The new code is SALT.

Trade Agreements Act Extension Passes Congress

A one-year extension until June 30, 1949, of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements act with a slight modification of procedure was sent to the White House for the President's signature last Tuesday when the house yielded to a senate request not to insist upon a veto of future trade agreements negotiated under the law.

As modified by the senate, H.R. 6539 provides that the Tariff Commission shall make and report to the President within four months from the time plans to negotiate an agreement is announced, an investigation of the extent to which changes can be made in tariffs without injury to industry. If the President disregards the findings of the commission he must explain his reasons to Congress within thirty days.

As the bill was originally passed by the house, it contained a provision that if the President disregarded the findings of the commission he would have to submit the agreement to Congress which in turn would have sixty days to pass a resolution of disapproval.

Democratic attempts in the senate to amend the bill to provide for a three-year extension of the law were defeated as were motions to extend the law for two years. The Republicans felt that there would be no agreements negotiated under the law within a year and since Congress will have to consider legislation implementing the charter for the International Trade Organization within this period, it might as well take up the whole matter of trade agreements when the latter legislation comes up for consideration.

O'Hara Bill Passage By House Doubtful

The house interstate and foreign commerce committee voted a favorable report June 12 of the O'Hara bill amending the Federal Trade Commission Act to do away with its practice of issuing cease and desist orders and require the commission to take its cases to the courts for enforcement.

No action was contemplated being taken on the bill on the floor before adjournment and it was reported primarily to bring it to the attention of the public to get its reaction. It is planned to introduce the bill again next session and again have hearings on it. The bill is a marked departure from present law practice of the commission and would be certain to lead to strong administration objection if pressed for a vote.

Price Trend Breaks Downward

There was more price changing than usual in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Strangely, not all of it was anticipatory of the general upturn that is forecast for the opening of the next quarter. For the seven of the ten major divisions of the markets, in which price changes were substantial, the net results were three advances and four declines. The overall index was reduced 0.4 point. The major influence on the downside was exerted by vegetable oils, varnish gums, and botanical drugs. The chief elevating was done by aluminum sulphate, atropine, egg albumen, milk powder, and casein.

Uncertainty regarding the threatened coal strike had some effect on buying. It also had many troubled about production in the coaltar areas. Renewal of the threat of price supports in Brazil was reflected in higher quotations on castor beans and carnauba wax. Spottiness of interest was traceable to other causes, and the continuing wetness of the weather held back the seasonal movement of agricultural chemicals.

Because the tin scare did not develop to its predicted reality, the anticipatory activities of makers of glass jars have put them behind a very big pile of containers which canners are not taking. Whatever the influence of the new one-time beer bottle, glassmakers have been obliged to curtail their operations substantially. As a result, the soda ash situation has become quite easy and is expected to get uncomfortably soft. Chlorine also is plentiful, but the cylinders required for its special Summer distribution are quite otherwise. Caustic soda continues tight; so does glacial acetic acid.

Higher prices to become effective July 1 have already been announced on twelve heavy chemicals. The movement is expected to comprise very many more. The reason is the quite simple fact that the extra burden of progressively increasing costs cannot longer be carried. The pressure of oversized demand, heavy as it is, has not been a controlling influence.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 18, 1948	June 11, 1948	June 19, 1947
147.4	147.8	143.5

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1930, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the inter-war period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	139.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.8	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.3
May	146.7	146.1	133.1	132.5	118.2
The year	*147.4	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Five months.

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In International Minerals Personnel Shift

Maurice H. Lockwood (left) has been appointed head of the plant food division of the International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, New York, succeeding Harry B. Baylor, vice-president of the company, who will retire July 1. Mr. Lockwood, for the past two years president of the National Fertilizer Association, is expected to be elected a vice-president of International Minerals at a board meeting on July 29. Mr. Baylor has been with the company for thirty-five years, twenty-two of them as a vice-president.

Miller Drug Bill Passes Congress, Sent to Truman

The Miller food and drug bill, H.R. 4071, was sent to the White House for the President's signature last Friday, following passage of the legislation by Congress. On Thursday, conferees of the senate and house agreed to drop the Moore amendment from the measure and report it back in the same form in which it previously had been passed by the house.

The Miller bill amends the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to give the Food and Drug Administration control over retail sales of adulterated and misbranded products. It is designed to close the loophole punctured in the law by the Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Company case.

When the bill came before the senate several weeks ago, an amendment sponsored by Senator E. H. Moore, of Oklahoma, was adopted, substantially altering the basic enforcement policy of the law by requiring the FDA to prove gross negligence or wilful action upon the part of violators. The amendment was strongly opposed by the FDA and the conference committee accepted the position of the agency that it would make the law practically unworkable if the amendment was retained.

Du Pont Names Weismuller Pigments Dept. Manager

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Frederick H. Weismuller general manager of its pigments department, effective July 1. He will succeed John F. Daley, who will become general manager of the organic chemicals department on that date.

Mr. Weismuller, who has been assistant general manager of the pigments department since 1946, has been engaged in pigments production since 1926, when he joined the Krebs Pigment & Chemical Company. He continued at the Newark, N. J., plant of that company after it became associated with the du Pont organization in 1929.

Prior Names Kaffke Assistant Vice-Pres.

Prior Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Caspar Kaffke assistant vice-president and has assigned him to act as technical adviser in research and development work. Mr. Kaffke, who has been associated with the Prior organization since last year, was formerly with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Berlage Advances Smythe

The J. Berlage Company, exporter and importer of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, New York, has appointed E. A. Smythe, vice-president. Mr. Smythe has been the firm's export manager and will continue in charge of the export-import division.

Petroleum Prices Probe Reported Drawing Blank

The house interstate commerce committee reported to the house last Wednesday that in its preliminary investigations of the petroleum situation thus far it is unable to state at this time whether present petroleum prices are in the public interest. The committee's investigation grows out of the hullaballoo raised over the oil shortage last Winter.

It was found that prices have risen greatly since the end of the war and that profits of oil companies have also increased substantially, but the committee said that the question of whether current petroleum prices are in the public interest can only be answered within the framework of a national fuel policy, which has to be formulated against the background of the nation's economic and security requirements.

Alcohol Plants Sale Halt Passes Congress

The senate passed and sent to the White House last Friday for the President's signature H.R. 6096, to halt the proposed sale of the government's grain alcohol plants and turn them over to the Department of Agriculture for use in its program of agricultural research.

The plants are those located at Muscatine, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb. It had first been proposed that only the Muscatine plant would be retained by the government and War Assets Administration earlier this year had asked for bids on the other two. Congress felt, however, that in the best interests of the country all three of the plants should be turned over to the Department of Agriculture and the bill sent to the White House so provides.

Pennsalt Raises Prices On Various Chemicals

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, announced last Friday the following price increases for certain chemicals, effective July 1:—

Hydrate of alumina, up 2½c. per pound; chlorinated lime, up ½c. per pound; anhydrous ferric chloride, up ½c. per pound, and hydrogen peroxide, up 1c. per pound.

The company said the increases were necessitated by increased costs of labor and fuel, as well as higher prices and increases in freight rates on raw materials.

Diamond Alkali Ups Forsyth and Turner

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has appointed James C. Forsyth as manager of branch office sales, and C. W. Turner as supervisor of dairy industry sales. Mr. Forsyth joined the company in 1937 as a merchandising field sales and service representative and became supervisor of dairy industry sales in 1946. Mr. Turner has been with the company for twelve years.

Westvaco, Food Machinery Reveal Merger Agreement

The boards of directors and managements of Food Machinery Corporation and Westvaco Chemical Corporation have reached an agreement for the merger of these two companies, it was announced last Thursday by Paul L. Davies, president of Food Machinery, and William B. Thom, president of Westvaco. Food Machinery Corporation, as the surviving company, will change its name to Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation. The business of Westvaco will be operated under the direction of its present management as the Westvaco Chemical Division of the company and Westvaco's interest will be represented on the board of directors.

The merger agreement, which requires the approval of the preferred and common stockholders of both companies, is in preparation and will be sent to stockholders accompanied by a proxy statement in the early part of July. The merger agreement will provide for an exchange of one and a quarter shares of Food Machinery's common stock for each share of Westvaco's common stock and for the exchange on a share-for-share basis of Westvaco's $3.75 cumulative preferred stock for a new preferred stock of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation having the same dividend rate and substantially the same rights and preferences attaching to the present Westvaco stock. The rights and preferences of the Food Machinery three and a quarter percent cumulative convertible preferred stock will remain the same.

Stockholders will be requested to increase the authorized preferred stock to $25,000,000, which is less than the combined amount of preferred stock now authorized for the two companies. It is anticipated that the dividends on the common stock of Food Machinery, the surviving corporation, will be continued at $1.50 per share.

Surplus Materials and Equipment Offered

Chemicals and related materials currently offered as surplus by the War Assets Administration on closed bids to the dates given or at fixed prices as stated, include the following items:—

Corrosion preventive, 220 gallons, Philadelphia, PHL-OL-453, June 29.

Cosmoline rust preventive, 9,150 lbs., Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Dye, leather, 365 gallons, Philadelphia, PHL-OL-453, June 29.

Engine preservative oil, 11 drums, Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Fire retardent, 54,000 lbs., Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Insect repellent, approx. 1,395 ounces, Philadelphia, PHY-OL-453, June 29.

Lapping compound, approx. 500 lbs., Philadelphia, PHL-OL-453, June 29.

Paint, various, Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Sealing compound, fuel tank, approx. 6,000 lbs., Philadelphia, PHL-OL-453, June 29.

Slushing compound, 1,525 gallons, Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Wax, 3,399 lbs., Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Operating equipment and supplies currently offered by WAA in fixed-price and open-bid sales include the following:—

Air filters and dust collectors, Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Paint blender, one, Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Pump, one thousand gallon per minute capacity, gas engine, Philadelphia, PHL-OL-453, June 29; one, 5 H.P. electric motor, Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Tractor, one, shop mule, Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30; one, gas powered, and one, towing, Philadelphia, PHL-OL-453, June 29.

Trucks, three, Philadelphia, PHL-OL-453, June 29; Burlington, N. J., PHX-OL-782, June 30.

Rosen Joins Mann

Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc., New York, has appointed Karl B. Rosen sales manager. Mr. Rosen was formerly associated with E. R. Squibb & Sons, the William R. Warner Company and other pharmaceutical firms.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Feedstuff importers, dealers, manufacturers—Spain.

Hospitals—Sweden.

Match manufacturers—Ceylon.

Oils (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, refiners, etc.—Panama.

Paint importer, dealers—Cuba.

Textile industry—China.

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Plant Food Council Decries Soil Wastage

The role of plant foods in the national and world economy, the significance of the fertilizer industry and the farmer in maintaining that economy, and the problems of soil productivity maintenance and soil conservation were discussed last week at the third annual meeting of the American Plant Food Council, held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Fred J. Woods, of the Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa, Fla., was elected chairman of the executive committee for the 1948-49 year. Named to serve on the committee with him were:—W. T. Wright, F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.; Paul Speer, U. S. Potash Company, New York; A. F. Reed, Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., and R. C. Simms, Naco Fertilizer Company, New York.

Elected to the council's board of directors for terms expiring June 30, 1951, were—Mr. Speer; Ralph B. Douglass, Smith-Douglass Company, Norfolk; J. F. Doetsch, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York; Mr. Reed; William R. Thurston, Thurston Chemical Company, Joplin, Mo.; A. D. Strobhar, Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. Wright; and W. T. Steele, jr., Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc., Richmond, Va.

Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the council, warned that "the peace and security of our nation cannot be assured under a stupid policy of taking everything from the soil and putting nothing back" and emphasized that "the fertilizer industry is operating at unprecedented speed to make available the plant foods so essential in maintaining an economy of abundance.

"Today, perhaps as never before, the citizens of America are land-conscious," he said. "Conservation of our soil has taken on a new and more potent meaning. The fact is, the entire nation is be-

—Continued on page 46

M. M. & R. Elects New Officers; Promotes 3

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and perfume materials, New York, has elected four new officers and elevated three of the company's present officers.

George H. McGlynn, treasurer since 1933, was named vice-president and treasurer; William F. Fischer, sales manager, was elected assistant vice-president in charge of sales, and Arthur H. Downey technical director, was named assistant vice-president in charge of the technical department.

Four of the company's divisional sales heads were elected assistant vice-presidents. They are M. Stanley Barker, in charge of the New York area; John W. Felton, jr., manager of the southern division; G. F. Mehren, manager of the midwest area, and Shockley Gamage, export sales manager.

The company also has announced the addition to its staff of Zane H. McCarty as sales representative with headquarters in the Chicago office.

OIT Appoints Evans Commodities Div. Head

John W. Evans, former adviser on trade barriers policy, has been appointed director of the commodities division of the Office of International Trade, to fill the vacancy left when Thomas D. O'Keefe was appointed special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

Other personnel changes made by OIT include the naming of Thomas R. Wilson, former deputy director of the areas division, as director of the division, and the appointment of Clarence I. Blau, former adviser on financial policy, as deputy director of the division.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Abrasives, Florence, Italy (BY-10 agency).
Caustic soda, Bombay, India (BY-7).
Chemicals, Modena, Italy (BY-2, agency); Casale Monferrato, Italy (BY-4, agency); Torino, Italy (BY-5, agency).
Drugs, Casale Monferrato, Italy (BY-4, agency); Torino, Italy (BY-5, agency).
Dyes, Modena, Italy (BY-2, agency).
Lubricants, Torino, Italy (BY-3, agency).
Glass sand, Pisa, Italy (BY-8).
Machinery for oil and sugar factories, Tananarive, Madagascar (BY-9).
Medicinal products, Casale Monferrato, Italy (BY-4, agency); Torino, Italy (BY-5, agency).
Paint Genova, Italy (BY-1, agency).
Soap making materials, Palermo, Italy (BY-6, agency).
Solvents, Torino, Italy (BY-3, agency).

Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act At End of Its First Decade

June 13, 1938, Congress completed the revision of the Federal food and drug law which had been enacted in 1906. The job of revision was started in the Spring of 1933. The new enactment became law with the signature of the President June 25, 1938. Some of its provisions—new drugs and dangerous drugs and cosmetics—became effective at once. Some provisions of the old law were retained in effect. Some new provisions became effective in ninety days. The law as a whole became effective a year after its signing.

June 20, 1938, OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER commented editorially on the new food, drug, and cosmetic bill, in part as follows:—

From the viewpoint of the public, the new food, drug, and cosmetic bill is an improvement upon the existing statute in a number of particulars. The extent to which these further benefits will come to the public will depend on the administrative application of the law to the conditions which it is designed to remedy. Qualitatively, the administration of the law will, as heretofore, depend on a variety of factors, and in certain respects there will be less reason to find excuses for falling short of generally expected results. It will still be impossible to meet the demands of those who contend that a law, to be objectively protective, must operatively be destructive; that all laws in which, largely for reasons of their own, they take an interest must carry capital penalties.

From the viewpoint of the industries affected the new law has a variety of aspects; but the majority of them are not discouraging; and they are all more clearly defined than those of the Wheeler-Lea advertising law. Some of the provisions, for example, the requirement of qualitative formula disclosure, are of doubtful value in relation to their potential harm, and the conflicting provisions with respect to whether an official drug may be of less than standard strength is fraught with potential trouble. The compromise on the long-argued court review provision is a reasonable one. In principle it is far superior to that of the house draft. Neither side, however, can find much assurance in the fact that, of 108 cases carried from the eleven circuit courts to the supreme court during the latter's recently concluded term, the circuit decisions were reversed in seventy-six, or more than 70 percent.

As the time for full effectiveness of the new law approached, OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER had this to say (May 8, 1939) in comment on the evident official attitude of administration:—

It was plain in the whole of the advice and counsel offered by the enforcement official that compliance with the law cannot be arrived at by general rules. These can but point the direction. The steps of progress will be determined always by the conditions of each individual problem. Not only must adequate consideration be given to the nature of the product to be brought into compliance, but full regard must also be had for the manner of its marketing. The information which the law will require to be furnished is to be measured by the needs and the understanding of those for whom it is required. The purpose of the law is to safeguard the public in its needs for medicines. The criterion of adequacy of the information furnished can be nothing less than what is required to effectuate this purpose.

There is only one reliable source of advice whether informative labeling is adequate. This is the Food and Drug Administration. Other advice may be helpful in a general way; but it cannot wisely be accepted as final. There will be danger in trying to do as little as possible to meet the requirements of the law. It is to be expected that official advice will be directed toward a little more, rather than anything less, than full compliance. But, a margin of safety in this respect will also have a commercial value in terms of consumer acceptance.

In the first decade of the operation of the food, drug, and cosmetic law, a number of new problems have had to be met. Some of these required amendment of the statute; others have been handled by way of administrative and judicial interpretations. The results, on the whole, have been an emphasizing of the purpose of the law to safeguard the public in its need for medicines. OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER can see no reason to revise its evaluation made ten years ago of the law or its concept of the responsibilities of the administrative agency and the industries affected. At its request, the counsel for the national ogranizations of those industries have concisely stated their conclusions from ten years' experience with the application of the law. Here they are:—

Charles Wesley Dunn

General Counsel

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America

The Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act of 1938 succeeds the Federal food and drugs act of 1906, which was the original national law to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of all foods and drugs introduced into interstate commerce. It is designed to correct the serious defects in that law, to bring its protection abreast modern needs, and to safeguard both the purchasing and the consuming public from serious injury.

The new national food, drug, and cosmetic law thus enacted is a strong one; and indeed the most important social law

—Continued on page 70

Spencer Gets New Post

Frank H. Spencer, career employee of more than thirty years in the Department of Agriculture, was appointed assistant administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration last Thursday. Mr. Spencer will be responsible for administrative matters in connection with the research, regulatory, and other programs of the ARA.

Hensel Gets ECA Post

The Economic Cooperation Administration has appointed H. Struve Hensel consultant in connection with possible future ECA activities in South America. Mr. Hensel, who is a former assistant secretary of the Navy, plans to leave soon on a trip to South America, where he will discuss the coordination of ECA and Department of State programs.

NAIDM Fights Change In Uniform State Bill

Strong opposition to any change in the uniform state insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide law was voted unanimously by members of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers at its thirty-fourth mid-year meeting, held at the Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., on June 14 to 16. The vote on opposition to change in the uniform state law followed presentation by the resolutions committee of a resolution that read, in part, as follows:—

"Resolved that the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers confirm, ratify and adopt as the official act of this association the statement of its secretary before the uniform insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide bill committee of the Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, at its meeting in Los Angeles on June 5, 1948, in opposition to any change in the uniform state insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide law.

"Further resolved that the NAIDM reaffirm its approval and adoption of the uniform state insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide bill as adopted and proposed by the council of state governments in 1946 and oppose any amendments thereto."

The resolution as adopted also expressed appreciation to the Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials its thanks for past collaboration and its desire to continue such coordination.

The statement of the secretary, Dr. H. W. Hamilton, of the H. W. Hamilton Company, New York, before the meeting in Los Angeles on June 5 was as follows:—

"The association which I represent numbers over 200 companies manufacturing household and industrial disinfectants, insecticides, and sanitary products, marketed largely on a national basis. I request permission to read these brief comments, and to have them formally written into the minutes of this meeting.

"The model or uniform state insecticide and fungicide bill was prepared only after many long months of careful consideration by qualified men who are versed in sciences, commerce, law enforcements, and law formulation. It is a fair and enforceable document, which when enacted into law is just.

"Now it is proposed to offer suggested revisions which definitely change the spirit of the whole model act. If this is to be done, then it is our opinion that the entire text should be opened for complete revision and review. It is not possible to try to revise one portion without generally affecting its entirety.

"It is sincerely believed that the new Federal act, the uniform state act and the strong enforcement programs in many

—Continued on page 66

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The voluntary industry agreements program for channeling scarce materials to essential consumers can almost be written off now as a failure. Six months have passed since public law 395, under which the agreements were authorized, was enacted, and as of the present time not one agreement has been concluded and made effective. The law has only a little more than six months more to run.

The most that has been accomplished under the law thus far is in the field of petroleum and for meeting the steel needs of the Atomic Energy Commission. A petroleum agreement appears likely. The draft has been completed; hearings have been held; and it needs now only to be approved formally by the Department of Justice and the Secretary of the Interior. But all the ambitious plans for agreements in other industries are rapidly passing out of existence.

This goes for both the proposed agreement on alkalies and on steel—the latter to be the daddy of all agreements and set the pattern of the distribution program. But the ever-changing requirements for steel growing out of the European Recovery Program, the defense program, and the needs of private industry have cooled off what little desire there ever was in the steel industry for an agreement. Another factor not to be overlooked is the fear of the anti-trust division—that can't be dissipated. In fact, it is said, that the biggest bottleneck, insofar as the proposed alkali agreement is concerned, has been the Department of Justice.

"Stalling" is the word being used to describe the activities of the Department with reference to this proposed agreement, and now, with the supply situation on alkalies slowly but steadily getting better, any hope of an agreement eventually being arrived at is practically nonexistent.

Mint Farming Described

The Department of Agriculture has just put out a Farmers' Bulletin on "Mint Farming" that might prove to be a useful guide to consumers of mint. Oils of peppermint and spearmint, which are the basis of a considerable farming industry in several States, are used principally for flavoring chewing gum, candy and toothpaste.

The new bulletin was prepared by A. F. Sievers and E. C. Stevenson, of the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., and Indiana, Ohio, Washington, Oregon, and

—Continued on page 38

Lambert Leaves Research Post

W. V. Lambert has resigned as administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration of the Department of Agriculture to become dean of the school of agriculture and director of the experiment station at the University of Nebraska. He assumes his new duties on October 1.

USDA Promotes Two

The Department of Agriculture announced last Tuesday the appointments of Frank K. Wooley as deputy administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, and Elmer F. Kruse as assistant administrator for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

This Seal

Goes Many Places

Bismuth Subcarbonate

Bismuth Subnitrate

Bismuth Subsalicylate
and other Bismuth Salts

Quinine Sulfate
and other Quinine Salts

Strychnine Sulfate
and other Strychnine Salts

Potassium Iodide
(cryst-gran-powd)

Sodium Iodide

Other pharmaceutical chemicals in bulk and small containers

When a shipment of NYQ bismuth subcarbonate goes out, its period of careful supervision and accurate checking is at an end. NYQ technicians have passed it.

From that time, the oval trademark on each bottle takes over and carries NYQ's responsibility for the purity and uniformity of the contents. Each seal is supported by — and supports —NYQ's top reputation.

The NYQ seal is your assurance of quality. Specify NYQ on your orders.

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Industrial Application Of Chemicals

"Where You Can Sell"
Fully Protected by Copyright

Isopropyl Phenylcarbamate

Pesticide—Selective, narrow-leaf herbicide claimed as especially useful against crabgrass, when mixed with inert diluent and applied to soil.

Lead Orthophosphate

Paint—Varnish, and Lacquer — Decreaser (Germ. 721140) of zinc yellow solubility.

Leather Scrap, Ground

Building Construction—Filler in composition floorings.

Ingredient of soundproofing compositions.

Chemical—Raw material for making charcoals.

Linoleum—Filler in linoleum compositions.

Miscellaneous—Adsorbent in many compositions.
Filler in many compositions.
Ingredient of floor-sweeping compounds.

Paper—Filler in paperboard and similar rough paper products.

Plastics—Adsorbent and filler in molded and other articles.

Refrigeration—Filler and sound absorbent in insulations.

Resins—Filler in synthetic resins.

Rubber—Filler in rubber compositions.

Wood—Filler in plastic and pressed woods.

Mannitan Monolaurate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing ethylcellulose.

Cellulose Products — Plasticizer for ethylcellulose.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethyl cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical—Plasticizer for ethyl cellulose.

Electrical — Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used for covering wire and in coating electrical machinery and equipment.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose used as coatings for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing ethylcellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper and pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, and plastic materials from ethylcellulose.

Resins—Plasticizer for resin-ethylcellulose compositions and solutions.

Rubber—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing ethylcellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Methyl Iodide

Chemical—Methylating agent in organic syntheses.

Pharmaceutical—In compounding and dispensing practice (reputed useful as counter-irritant and vesicant).

Koppers Sales Head

Fred C. Foy has been appointed vice-president and manager of the sales department of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh. Mr. Foy will resign as vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson Company on July 1 and will assume his new duties at the Koppers Company on August 1.

Drug Trademarks Registry To Be Issued Each Month

Issuance of a registry of drug trademarks, which has been done jointly by the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association for the past thirty years is to be changed to a monthly basis soon by the two trade organizations.

Approval of the change has been given by the executive committees of the associations in the interest of providing a more current register of both temporary and permanent trademarks in the drug field.

For years it has been the practice to issue a printed booklet of drug trademarks every two years. As new marks were filed, they were announced weekly in the bulletins of the ADMA. This pro-

—Continued on page 60

DCAT Lunch Meeting Postponed Until July 1

The drug, chemical and allied trades section of the New York Board of Trade has postponed its planned luncheon meeting one day until July 1, at the request of its featured speaker, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Scheele's presence is required at an official function on June 30, the last announced date for the meeting, but indicated to the section that he will be able to deliver his address, "Industry's Contribution to Public Health" on July 1.

Dr. Youden Joins Staff Of Standards Bureau

The National Bureau of Standards has appointed Dr. William J. Youden assistant chief of its statistical engineering section. In this capacity he will work on the statistical and mathematical design of major experiments in physics, chemistry and engineering and will act as special adviser on these problems.

Chemical Institute of Canada Contemplates Official Journal

The annual conference and exhibition of the Chemical Institute of Canada in Montreal, June 6 to 10, had a record registered attendance of 1,305. It was a busy affair, with three general sessions and nineteen technical sessions; eleven visiting trips to plants and institutions of learning in the city during the conference period; a post-conference tour of the chemical industries at Shawinigan Falls; and interesting, instructive exhibits by thirty-five suppliers of materials, equipment, and publications in the chemical field.

The general sessions were partly of a business nature. Among the major matters considered was the establishment of an official journal, to be devoted largely to the prompt and comprehensive circulation of news of the local sections. As laid before the board of directors, the proposal would authorize the acceptance of advertising in the journal. Another general matter was the presentation of a model set of by-laws for the subject divisions of the institute, covering purpose, terms of reference, membership, executive committee, quorum, and finances.

T. W. Smith, of Canadian Industries Limited, McMasterville, Que., was installed as president-elect. Other new officers announced were:—Vice-president, E. W. R. Steacie, of the National Research Council, Ottawa; treasurer, J. C. Honey, of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Toronto; chairman of the executive committee, E. B. Lusby, of Imperial Oil Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

The third Leroy Edgerton Westman memorial lecture was delivered by Dr. A. C. Cope, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One general session was devoted to a review and discussion of the part which chemical research had been and was taking in connection with national defense. With reference to industrial relations, the speaker at the annual banquet, Col. George E. Cole, a former president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, advised management and labor to get their feet under the same table and curse it out. Relations would be better, he declared, if less attention were paid to lawyers and agitators.

Protective Coatings

The subject division on protective coatings had two technical sessions under the chairmanship of George Fearnley, of International Paints (Canada), Ltd. Six papers were presented.

Alkyd resins were reviewed by T. H. Glynn Michael, of Woburn Chemicals, Ltd., Toronto, with reference to the trend and progress of their use in Canada. Their raw materials, uses, and methods of production were covered. The advantages of recent developments were presented in results of experiments, and the further development of alkyds was examined.

Pigment particle size and shape as factors in protective and decorative coatings were discussed by A. E. Jacobsen, of the National Lead Company Titanium Division, South Amboy, N. J. In many cases, preferred size and shape have been found to be desirable attributes for particular materials used in such coatings. These factors influence both optical and physiochemical properties. There are distinctions among primary particles, agglomerates, aggregates, and flocculates. In a study of correlation among particle size, hiding power, and color tone of gray paints containing fractionated rutile titanium dioxide pigments with a narrow range of particle size, a particle diameter close to 0.2 micron was found to give maximum hiding power and approximate-

—Continued on page 44

Du Pont Advances Daley As E.G.Robinson Retires

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has appointed John F. Daley, general manager of its organic chemicals department, to succeed Edmund G. Robinson, who will retire from active service on July 1. Mr. Robinson, who has been

John F. Daley

with the company since 1905, will continue as a member of its board of directors.

Mr. Daley, who has been general manager of the pigments department since 1944, joined the company in 1915. The following year he was named chief supervisor of the Carney's Point, N. J., plant, and for the following ten years held various supervisory and sales posts.

In 1926 he was made supervisor of dry color production at the Newark, N. J., plant, and in 1932 was appointed production manager of that plant. In 1935 he was transferred to Wilmington as production manager of the pigments department. He was made director of sales of the de-

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Dental Research Bill Sent to White House

House bill 6726, providing for a program of research in dental diseases under the direction of the United States Public Health Service was sent to the White House for Presidential signature last Monday following approval by the hous of a number of clarifying amendments made to the bill in the senate.

FWDA to Meet Oct. 6-8

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will hold its thirty-third annual meeting at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 6 to 8.

NFA Sets Program For June Meeting

The National Fertilizer Association has completed the program for its twenty-third annual meeting, to be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 21 to 23. The general theme of the meeting will be the fertilizer industry's increasing role in America's agricultural economy.

The program for June 21 includes a meeting of NFA's board of directors, an open meeting of the association's plant food research committee and a showing of a motion picture dealing with the role of copper in plant and animal nutrition by Dr. George K. Davis, nutrition technologist, department of animal husbandry, Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, University of Florida.

On June 22 the following addresses are scheduled for the first general meeting: annual convention address by Weller Noble, chairman of the board of directors; "Some Present Economic Considerations" by A. L. M. Wiggins, Under Secretary of the Treasury; and "The Ohio Land-Use Program" by Dr. Robert E. Yoder, chief, agronomy department, Ohio Agricultural

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Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 7-10.

American Mining Congress, San Francisco, September 20-25.

American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Pharmaceutical Association, San Francisco, Calif., August 8-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Congress of the Technology of Rubber, London, England, June 23-25.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Commodore hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 17-20.

Society of Chemical Industry, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 12-17.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, June 23.

Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

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Goes Many Places

Bismuth Subcarbonate

Bismuth Subnitrate

Bismuth Subsalicylate
and other Bismuth Salts

Quinine Sulfate
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NYQ

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Chicago Plant: 729 WEST DIVISION ST., CHICAGO 10, ILL.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Issuance of a registry of drug trademarks, which has been done jointly by the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association for the past thirty years is to be changed to a monthly basis soon by the two trade organizations.

Approval of the change has been given by the executive committees of the associations in the interest of providing a more current register of both temporary and permanent trademarks in the drug field.

For years it has been the practice to issue a printed booklet of drug trademarks every two years. As new marks were filed, they were announced weekly in the bulletins of the ADMA. This pro-

—Continued on page 60

DCAT Lunch Meeting Postponed Until July 1

The drug, chemical and allied trades section of the New York Board of Trade has postponed its planned luncheon meeting one day until July 1, at the request of its featured speaker, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Scheele's presence is required at an official function on June 30, the last announced date for the meeting, but indicated to the section that he will be able to deliver his address, "Industry's Contribution to Public Health" on July 1.

Dr. Youden Joins Staff Of Standards Bureau

The National Bureau of Standards has appointed Dr. William J. Youden assistant chief of its statistical engineering section. In this capacity he will work on the statistical and mathematical design of major experiments in physics, chemistry and engineering and will act as special adviser on these problems.

Chemical Institute of Canada Contemplates Official Journal

The annual conference and exhibition of the Chemical Institute of Canada in Montreal, June 6 to 10, had a record registered attendance of 1,305. It was a busy affair, with three general sessions and nineteen technical sessions; eleven visiting trips to plants and institutions of learning in the city during the conference period; a post-conference tour of the chemical industries at Shawinigan Falls; and interesting, instructive exhibits by thirty-five suppliers of materials, equipment, and publications in the chemical field.

The general sessions were partly of a business nature. Among the major matters considered was the establishment of an official journal, to be devoted largely to the prompt and comprehensive circulation of news of the local sections. As laid before the board of directors, the proposal would authorize the acceptance of advertising in the journal. Another general matter was the presentation of a model set of by-laws for the subject divisions of the institute, covering purpose, terms of reference, membership, executive committee, quorum, and finances.

T. W. Smith, of Canadian Industries Limited, McMasterville, Que., was installed as president-elect. Other new officers announced were:—Vice-president, E. W. R. Steacie, of the National Research Council, Ottawa; treasurer, J. C. Honey, of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Toronto; chairman of the executive committee, E. B. Lusby, of Imperial Oil Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

The third Leroy Edgerton Westman memorial lecture was delivered by Dr. A. C. Cope, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One general session was devoted to a review and discussion of the part which chemical research had been and was taking in connection with national defense. With reference to industrial relations, the speaker at the annual banquet, Col. George E. Cole, a former president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, advised management and labor to get their feet under the same table and curse it out. Relations would be better, he declared, if less attention were paid to lawyers and agitators.

Protective Coatings

The subject division on protective coatings had two technical sessions under the chairmanship of George Fearnley, of International Paints (Canada), Ltd. Six papers were presented.

Alkyd resins were reviewed by T. H. Glynn Michael, of Woburn Chemicals, Ltd., Toronto, with reference to the trend and progress of their use in Canada. Their raw materials, uses, and methods of production were covered. The advantages of recent developments were presented in results of experiments, and the further development of alkyds was examined.

Pigment particle size and shape as factors in protective and decorative coatings were discussed by A. E. Jacobsen, of the National Lead Company Titanium Division, South Amboy, N. J. In many cases, preferred size and shape have been found to be desirable attributes for particular materials used in such coatings. These factors influence both optical and physiochemical properties. There are distinctions among primary particles, agglomerates, aggregates, and flocculates. In a study of correlation among particle size, hiding power, and color tone of gray paints containing fractionated rutile titanium dioxide pigments with a narrow range of particle size, a particle diameter close to 0.2 micron was found to give maximum hiding power and approximate-

—Continued on page 44

Du Pont Advances Daley As E.G.Robinson Retires

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has appointed John F. Daley, general manager of its organic chemicals department, to succeed Edmund G. Robinson, who will retire from active service on July 1. Mr. Robinson, who has been

John F. Daley

with the company since 1905, will continue as a member of its board of directors.

Mr. Daley, who has been general manager of the pigments department since 1944, joined the company in 1915. The following year he was named chief supervisor of the Carney's Point, N. J., plant, and for the following ten years held various supervisory and sales posts.

In 1926 he was made supervisor of dry color production at the Newark, N. J., plant, and in 1932 was appointed production manager of that plant. In 1935 he was transferred to Wilmington as production manager of the pigments department. He was made director of sales of the de-

—Continued on page 82

Dental Research Bill Sent to White House

House bill 6726, providing for a program of research in dental diseases under the direction of the United States Public Health Service was sent to the White House for Presidential signature last Monday following approval by the hous of a number of clarifying amendments made to the bill in the senate.

FWDA to Meet Oct. 6-8

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will hold its thirty-third annual meeting at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., on October 6 to 8.

NFA Sets Program For June Meeting

The National Fertilizer Association has completed the program for its twenty-third annual meeting, to be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 21 to 23. The general theme of the meeting will be the fertilizer industry's increasing role in America's agricultural economy.

The program for June 21 includes a meeting of NFA's board of directors, an open meeting of the association's plant food research committee and a showing of a motion picture dealing with the role of copper in plant and animal nutrition by Dr. George K. Davis, nutrition technologist, department of animal husbandry, Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, University of Florida.

On June 22 the following addresses are scheduled for the first general meeting: annual convention address by Weller Noble, chairman of the board of directors; "Some Present Economic Considerations" by A. L. M. Wiggins, Under Secretary of the Treasury; and "The Ohio Land-Use Program" by Dr. Robert E. Yoder, chief, agronomy department, Ohio Agricultural

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Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 7-10.

American Mining Congress, San Francisco, September 20-25.

American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Pharmaceutical Association, San Francisco, Calif., August 8-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, San Francisco, August 8.

American Society for Testing Materials, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., June 21-25.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Congress of the Technology of Rubber, London, England, June 23-25.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 24.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Brussels, Belgium, September.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Commodore hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 20-25.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 21-23.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

National Plastics Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 2.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 17-20.

Society of Chemical Industry, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 12-17.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, June 23.

Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

PURCHASE ORDER

XYZ PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY

126 CHESTNUT STREET
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

To: Merck and Co., Inc.
Rahway, New Jersey

Date: 2/19/48
Req. By:
Using Dep't: Production
Terms: 1/10 EOM, n/30 EO
F.O.B. Our Warehouse
Ship or Deliver To Our Warehouse

Delivery Desired: At Once

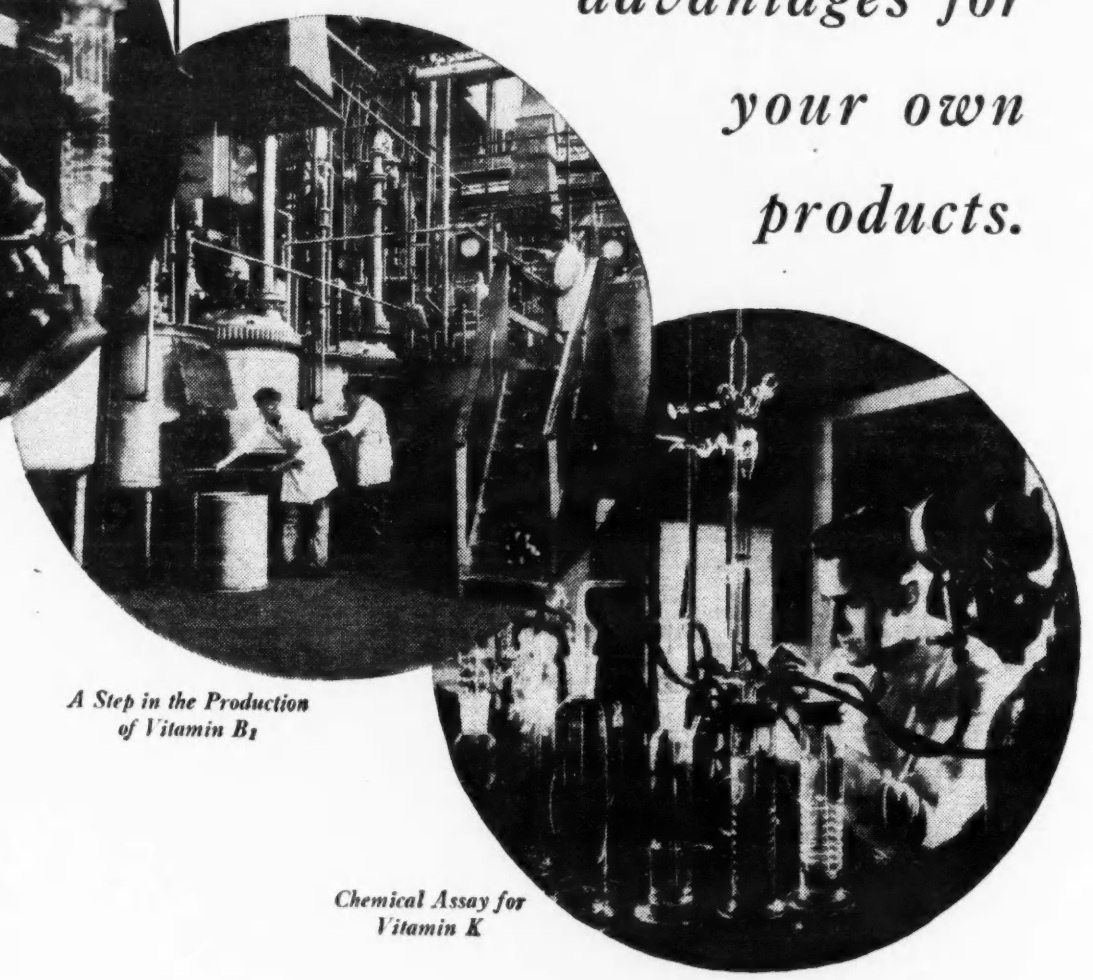
Furnish The Following Subject To All Conditions On Reverse Side:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	OUR CODE #	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
	Thiamine Hydrochloride			
	Riboflavin			
	Niacin			
	Nia			

Distillation Procedure in Vitamin Production

With Your Order For MERCK VITAMINS

you are buying definite advantages for your own products.



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MERCK research has been directly responsible for many important original contributions to the synthesis, development, and large-scale production of pure vitamins and vitamin factors.

MERCK experience in the production of vitamins extends from the original synthesis of the first pure vitamin down through the recent isolation of Vitamin B_{12} in The Merck Research Laboratories.

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Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Biotin
Ascorbic Acid
Menadione (Vitamin K Active)
Vitamin K_1
Alpha Tocopherol
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★ ★ ★

Choline

We will be pleased to quote on your requirements.

MERCK VITAMINS

MERCK & CO., Inc. RAHWAY, N. J.

Manufacturing Chemists

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

June 18, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic)

Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., 55 gals., works ..lb. 11½- 12
5 and 10 gals., works ..lb. 12 - 16
tanks, works ..lb. 09½- .10½

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms. ..lb. 65 - 75
tech., fib. dms. ..lb. 38 - 45

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l. ..lb. 22 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. 23 - 26
kgs. ..lb. 28 - —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..lb. .10 - .50
smaller lots ..lb. .11 - .56

Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., frt. all E. ..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld E. ..lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., works ..lb. .65 - —
bbls., works ..lb. 67½- —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., works ..lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., works ..lb. .65 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, bbls., works ..lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., works ..lb. 1.15 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .09½- .10
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .10½- .11
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .08 - .08½

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works ..lb. .55 - .60

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. ..lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone cns., dms. ..lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride cbys., works ..lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms. ..lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs. ..lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms. ..lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs. ..lb. .41 - .47

Acid, aldehic, dms., c.l., works ..lb 07½- —

Acetic, conc. or redist. 28%, bbls., 100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.68
50%, bbls. ..100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls. ..100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls. ..100 lbs. 10.80 - 11.05

glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs. 12.50 - 13.00
USP, dms., works ..100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 10.07 - 11.00
tanks, works ..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.02

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs higher

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots. ..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots. ..lb. .61 - .64
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh) powd (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. 45 - 50

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. ..lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls. ..lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. ..lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots .. kilo. 21.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots. ..kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots. ..kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots. ..kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots. ..kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams ..kilo 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.00 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works ..100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. ..lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less. ..lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up ..lb. .51 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. ..lb. .53 - —
999 lbs. or less. ..lb. .58 - .59

dms., 4,000 lbs. up ..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. ..lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less. ..lb. .58 - .59

Betanaphthol, bbls., works ..lb. 1.25 - 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ..ton 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ..ton 141.80 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse., ton 149.70 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ..ton 104.60 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ..ton 124.80 - 125.00
less ton lots, same basis ton 129.70 - 130.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split. ..ton 124.00 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ..ton 144.70 - 145.00
less car lots, same basis ton 149.70 - 150.00
gran., bulk ..ton 95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ..ton 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 119.70 - 120.00
less ton lots, same basis ton 124.80 - 125.00
bbls., c.l., frt. split. ..ton 119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 139.70 - 140.00
less ton lots, same basis ton 144.70 - 145.00

USP $25 per ton higher.

Bromine, bbls. ..lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. ..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .35 - —
tank cars, works ..lb. .28 - —

Caprylic, bois. ..lb. 12.00 - 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms. ..lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms. ..lb. 5.50 - 6.00

Capric, tech., dms. ..lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 90%, dms. ..lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms. ..lb. .35½- .36¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. ..lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works ..lb. .02½- —

Acid, chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works. ..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .24 - .25

Cinnamic, refd., bots. ..lb. 3.00 - 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls. ..lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l. ..lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. ..lb. .24½- —
kgs. ..lb. .25½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. ..lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. ..lb. .25½- —
smaller lots. ..lb. .26 - —
kgs. ..lb. .26½- —

gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l. ..lb. .23 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. ..lb. .23½- —
smaller lots. ..lb. .24 - —
kgs. ..lb. .24½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher

Cleve's, bbls., mixed. ..lb. .61 - .65
Coconut oil, dist., dms. ..lb. .32 - .34
Corn oil, s.d., dms. ..lb. .20½- .21¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. ..lb. .20½- .21¾

Cresylic, dom. emeltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis ..gal. 1.56 - —

Petroleum, 185° C to 205° C, non-ref. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.065 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. 1.027 - 1.045
tanks, same basis ..gal. .925 - —
199° C to 220° C, non-ref. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles ..gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis ..gal. .85 - —
210° C to 240° C, non-ref. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles ..gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .765 - .785
tanks, same basis ..gal. .665 - —
255° C to 271° C, non-ref. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles ..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis ..gal. .62 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works. lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald. ..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .83 - .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

F, bbls., works ..lb. 1.75 - 1.78

Folic, bots. ..gram 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. ..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12½- .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works ..lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., works ..lb. .13 - .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms. ..lb. .27 - .28

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. ..lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Gamma, bbls. ..lb. 1.43 - 1.50

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. ..lb. .28 - .31
dms. ..lb. .14 - —
kgs. ..lb. .16 - —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works ..lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys. ..lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. ..lb. 2.80 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E. ..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E. ..lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E. ..lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works ..lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots. ..lb. .30 - .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - 19½
tanks, works ..lb. .16 - —
80%, steel dms., works ..lb. .09 - —
48%, steel dms., works ..lb. .12 - —
52%, steel dms., works ..lb. .12½- —
60%, steel dms., works ..lb. .18½- —
70%, steel dms., works ..lb. .15 - —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls. ..lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila. ..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis. lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djus. ..lb. .75 - .77

I, bbls., works, 20% basis ..lb. 2.04 - 2.06

L, bbls., works ..lb. .80 - .95

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .16½- .17
80%, bbls., 5 or less. ..lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. lb. .17½- —
10 or less. ..lb. .18¼- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less. ..lb. .31¼- .32½
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
cbys., works ..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44% bbls., c.l. works. ..100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. ..100 lbs. 8.55 - —
cbys., works ..100 lbs. 9.05 - —

USP XII, 85%, cbys. ..lb. .54 - .57

USP VIII, 75%, cbys. ..lb. .52 - .59

Laurent's, bbls. ..lb. .80 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90% dms. ..lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms. ..lb. .35 - .35½

Linseed oil, raw dist., dms. ..lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms. ..lb. .3500- .3550

Maleic, powd., dms. ..lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see Mi).

Malic, powd. kgs. ..lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit ..lb. .07 - .08
sulphuric unit ..lb .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works ..lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .26 - .27
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls. ..lb. .24½- .25¼

Monosulphonic, bbls ..lb. 1.50 - —

Acid, muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works ..100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ..ton 18.00 -18.20

20°, cbys., c.l., E. works. ..100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works ..ton 20.00 -21.00

22°, cbys., c.l., E. works. ..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ..ton 22.00 -26.00

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra. lb. .08 - —
6-lb bots., extra ..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra ..lb. 06½- —
6-lb bots. extra ..lb. 08½- —

Myristic, dist., dms. ..lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works. lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works ..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6, disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid J).

Naphthol-sulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylaminet(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Bronner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winthers, dms. ..lb. .80 - .84

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works. ..kilo 7.00 - 7.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works ..100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.95

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works. ..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works ..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.45

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works. ..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works ..100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.95

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works. ..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works ..100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.45

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 - —
1 lb bots., cs., extra ..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra ..lb. 11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra ..lb. 13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red)

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)

Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works. ..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. works ..lb. .09 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .13 - .14
10,000 lbs., works ..lb. .13½- .14¼
smaller lots, works ..lb. .14½- .15¼

Palm oil, white, dist., dms. ..lb. .21¼- .21⅝

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works. lb 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works ..lb. 1.70 - —

Paramethylaminophenol sulphate (see Metol).

Paranitrobenzoic cns ..lb 80 - —

Paratoluidinemetasulphonic, bbls., wks ..lb. .92 - .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms. ..lb. .20½ Nom.

Perchloric, 60% cbys, works. ..lb. .58 - .62
70-72% cbys., works. ..lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic acid, bots. ..lb 1.51 - 1.75

Phenylglycollic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..100 lbs 5.25 - 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 6.60 - 7.50
75% bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. 11½- 13
dilute, 10% cbys., djus. ..lb 07 - 07½
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs 8.00 - 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald. 500 lbs. 4.60 - —

NF, 85% cbys., c.l. ..lb. 10½- —

Picramic, bgs. ..lb. 65 - 70

Picric, bbls. ..lb. 30 - 31

Propionic, nat., dms., works. ..lb. .18 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works. ..lb 22 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .21 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. ..lb. No prices

N.F., cryst., dms. ..lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms. ..lb. 3.30 - 3.45

Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. 43 - —

Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, sulph).

S, bbls., works ..lb. 2.75 - 2.79

Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. ..lb. 31 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 28 - —

USP, bbls., c.l. ..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .47 - —

Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .10 - .12

Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works. ..lb. .20½- .21¾

Stearic, double pressed, bgs. ..lb. .32½- .33
single pressed, bgs. ..lb. .32 - .32½
triple pressed, bgs ..lb. .34½- .35¼

Succinic, bbls. ..lb. .87 - .90

Sulphonilic, CP, bots., works. ..lb 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works. ..lb. 1.17 - —

Sulphuric, 60° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., E. works ..100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works ..ton 12.25 - —

66°, cbys., c.l., E. works. ..100 lbs 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works ..100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, E. works ..ton 15.00 - —

98% tanks, E. works ..ton 16.00 - —

CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra. lb. .08 - —
2-lb bots., cs., extra ..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra ..lb. 06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra ..lb. 08½- —

fuming, 20% tanks, E. works. ton 18.00 - —

Tallow, dist., dms. ..lb. .23½- .24¼

Acacia—Alcohol, Ethylhexyl

Acid, tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms. ..lb. .68 - .69
70-72% dms. ..lb. .80 - .85
75-76% dms. ..lb. .86 - .90

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots ..lb 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.30 - 1.50

Tartaric, USP, l.t.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. ..lb. 41½- —
smaller lots ..lb. 42 - —
dms ..lb. 44 - 45
kgs. ..lb. 42½- —

Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% ..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% ..lb. 1.40 - —

Toluic, bbls. ..lb. .65 - —

Trichloracetic, bots. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Toluenesulphonic, dms., works. ..lb .20 - —

Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs. ..lb 2.65 - —

Aconite (leaves), bbls ..lb 60 - 65
Root, bbls. ..lb. .80 - .85

Aconitine, tasteless, mild, bots. ..oz. 72.25 -72.50
cryst., potent, bots ..oz 85.00 —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. ..lb. 30½- —
l.c.l. works ..lb. 31 - 42
tanks, works ..lb 29½- —

Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)

Adonis vernalis herb, bls. ..lb. .40 - .45

Agar ..lb. 2.25 - 2.50

Agaric, white, bls. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Agrimony herb, bls. ..lb .40 - .45

Albumen (eggs) edible, flake, bbls. ..lb. 2.62 - 2.75
powd., bbls. ..lb. 2.67 - 2.80
tech., cryst., bbls. ..lb. 1.55 - 1.65

Albumin, blood dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light dms., c.l. ..lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb 25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .25 - —

Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Miss. R. ..gal. 18 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo E of Miss ..lb 19 - —
tanks, frt. allo E of Miss ..lb 17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)

Benzyl, cns. ..lb 75 - 80
dms. ..lb 68 - 88

Butyl, normal, ferment fil., frd. prod., dms., c.l. frt alld. ..lb .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo. E. ..lb .34 - —
tanks, frt. allo. E. ..lb .31½- —
(tankwagon, frt allo. E. ..lb .32 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt allo E. ..lb .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo. E. ..lb .34 - —
tanks, frt. allo. E. ..lb .31½- —
synthetic dms., c.l., frt allo E. ..lb .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. allo. E. ..lb .20 - —
tanks, frt. allo. E. ..lb .17½- —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb 12 - 13½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb .12½- 14
tanks, dlvd. ..lb .10½- 12

tertiary, dms., c.l. ..lb 13½- —
l.c.l., dms ..lb 14 - —
tanks ..lb. 12 - —

Caprylic, dms., c.l., works. ..lb. 26 - —
l.c.l., works. ..lb. 27 - —
tanks, works ..lb 24½- —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber cms., 1,000 lbs. ..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 2.30 - 2.35

Cinnamic, bois. ..lb. 2.80 - 3.35

Denatured, CD 12, CD13, CD14, dms., — dlvd. E. of Miss. R. ..gal. .91½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. ..gal. .95½- 1.00½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. ..gal. .84½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. ..gal. .92 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .96 - 1.01
tanks, same basis ..gal. .85 - —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. ..gal. .92 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .96 - 1.01
tanks, same basis ..gal. .85 - —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. ..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .94 - .99
tanks, same basis ..gal. .83 - —

SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. ..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .97 - 1.02
tanks, same basis ..gal. .86 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 12c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. ..gal. .92½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. .96½- 1.01½
tanks, same basis ..gal. .85½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .13½- 14½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .14 - 15½
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .12 - 13

tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .12½- —

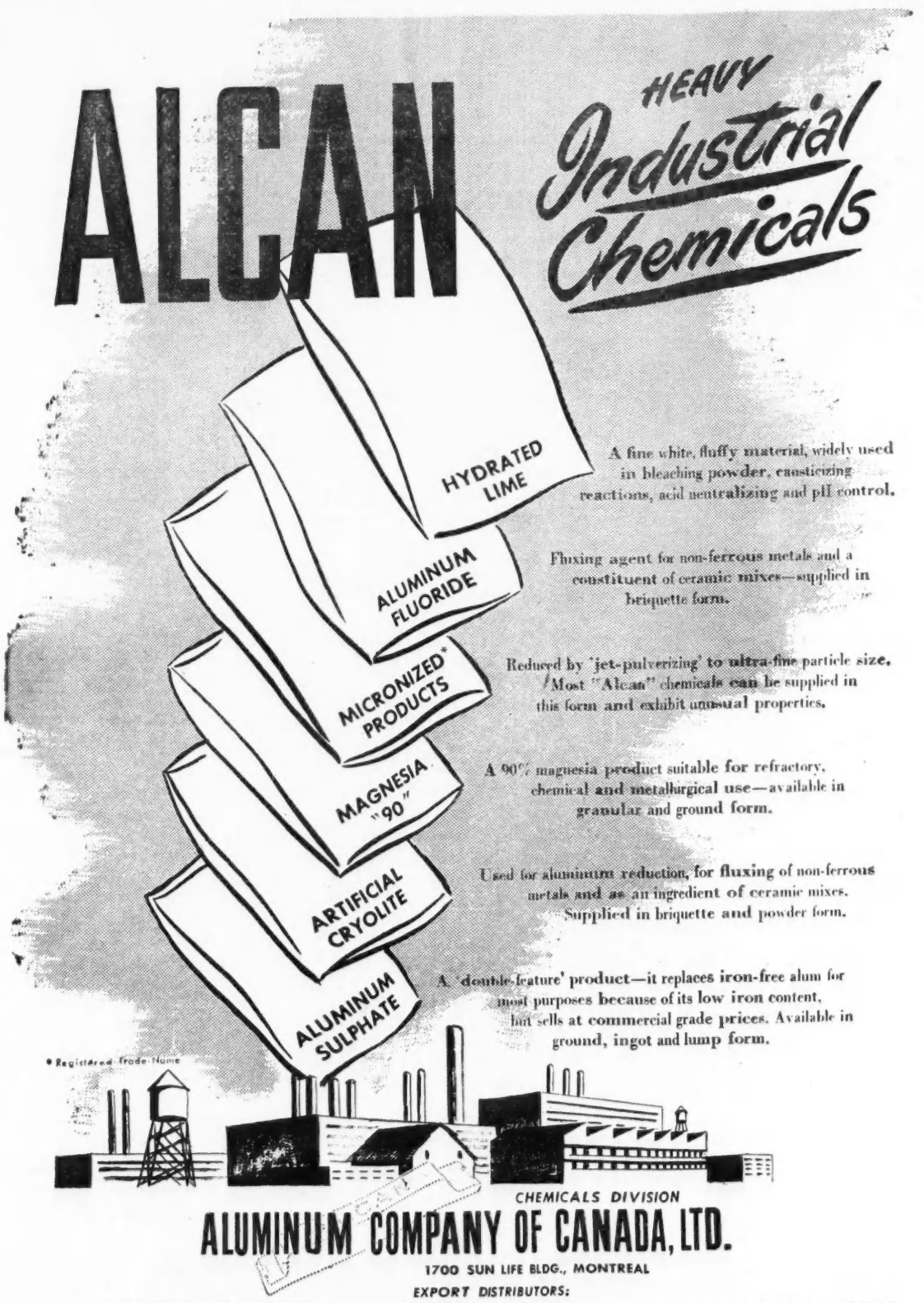
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. ..gal. 18.02 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. 18.06 -18.11
tanks, same basis ..gal. 17.95 - —

absolute, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 18.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..gal. 19.06 -19.08
tanks, same basis ..gal. 18.92 - —

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works. ..lb .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb .28½- —
tanks, works ..lb .27½- —

Alcohol, Furfuryl—Amyl Alcohol

Alcohol, furfuryl, tech., cns., works, lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works, lb. 21½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 23 - —
tanks, works, lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works, lb 13 - —
tanks, works, lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd., gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd, gal. 53½ - —
tanks, dlvd, gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd, gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd, gal .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd, gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots, lb. 5.50 - —
Phenylethyl, cns, lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls, lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. 60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia., lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y., lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. 44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y., lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works, lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms, gal 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs, lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Algin, bbls., fib, dms, lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs, lb .65 - .70
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs, lb. 14½ - .15
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works, lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, works, lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd, lb. .12½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs, lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs, lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs, lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs, lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works, lb .64 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls, lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls, lb. .38 - .38¾
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib dms, works, frt. alld., lb. 4.09 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls, lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald., lb. .27½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works, gal .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E.lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls, kilo 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls, lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls, lb. 12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 04¾ - .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works, lb .10¼ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 06½ - .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l., lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt equald, ton 52.00 - 56.00
l.c.l., works, ton. 72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd, lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al $(OH)_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis, lb. 03¾ - .05½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .06¾ - .04
11-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works, lb. .19¾ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works, lb. .16¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract, works, lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate), USP IX bbls., dms, lb. .15 - .17
Aluminum laurate, precip., bbls, lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls, lb 48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. 15 - —
pigs 10,000 lbs, lb. 14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd, lb. .24½ - —
Oleate, dms., contract, lb. 43¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
cryst., flour, classified, S-240 mesh, dms, frt. alld., lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld., lb .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld., lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld, lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld, lb. 31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld, lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld, lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld., lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld, lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd, lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld., lb .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld, lb. .15 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ½c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining extra fine, dms., lb. .56 - 63
standard, dms, lb. 38 - 43
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms, lb. .05 - —
litho, dms., lb. 47 - 62
standard, dms, lb. 62 - —
rubber comp., dms, lb. 47 - —
unpolished, stand., dms, lb. 43 - 44
varnish, stand., dms, lb. 47 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Resinate, precip., dms, lb. 20½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, cns., c.l., lb. .44 - —
l.c.l, lb. 45 - —
monobasic cns., c.l., lb. .44 - —
l.c.l, lb. .45 - —
tribasic, cns., c.l., lb. .49 - —
less than 1 ton, lb. .50 - .51
Sulphate com'l bgs. c.l. works, frt equald., 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins, oz. 8.50 - 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls, lb 85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works, lb 50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works, lb .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms, lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald., ton 59.00 - 70.00
pure, cyls., extra, lb 16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton 61.50 - 72.50
Aqua, dms., c.s., works, lb. 03 - 03¼
l.c.l., works, lb 03½ - —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), ton 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms, lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars, lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt. alld., lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld, lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works, ton 320.00 - —
ton lots, works, ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works, ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l., lb. .064 - .0675
Bichromate, bbls., works, lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E., lb. 15½ - 16¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls, lb. .36 - .37
dms, lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms, lb. 16½ - .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs, lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls, lb. .75 - —
dms, lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars, lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works, lb .40½ - —
kgs., works, lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1, lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works, lb. .37 - —
dms., works, lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs, lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs, lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms, lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point, ton. 49.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works, ton. 50.00 - 52.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va., ton. 37.50 - —
Oleate, dms, lb. .59¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls, lb. .21 - —
dms, lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton. 220.00 - —
ton lots, works, ton. 238.50 - —
less ton lots, works, ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs, lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs, lb. 25½ - .28¾
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs, lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .07¾ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs, lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works, lb. .12½ - —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms, lb. .34 - —
paste, dms, lb. 06½ - —
Sulphaminate, bbls., dms., works, lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens, ton. 38.00 - 40.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works, lb. 10½ - —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld., lb. 08½ - —
Sulphocyanate, pure, dms., jars, lb. .63 - .71
Sulphocyanide, tech., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works, lb. .14 - .17
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls., lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd, lb. 31½ - —
tanks, dlvd, lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis, lb. 25 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).


ALCAN
HEAVY Industrial Chemicals
HYDRATED LIME
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE
MICRONIZED* PRODUCTS
MAGNESIA "90"
ARTIFICIAL CRYOLITE
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
A fine white, fluffy material, widely used in bleaching powder, causticizing reactions, acid neutralizing and pH control.
Fluxing agent for non-ferrous metals and a constituent of ceramic mixes—supplied in briquette form.
Reduced by 'jet-pulverizing' to ultra-fine particle size. Most "Alcan" chemicals can be supplied in this form and exhibit unusual properties.
A 90% magnesia product suitable for refractory, chemical and metallurgical use—available in granular and ground form.
Used for aluminum reduction, for fluxing of non-ferrous metals and as an ingredient of ceramic mixes. Supplied in briquette and powder form.
A 'double-feature' product—it replaces iron-free alum for most purposes because of its low iron content, but sells at commercial grade prices. Available in ground, ingot and lump form.
* Registered Trade Name
CHEMICALS DIVISION
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
1700 SUN LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL
EXPORT DISTRIBUTORS:
L'ALUMINIUM COMMERCIAL, S.A. ZURICH
ALUMINUM UNION LTD. LONDON STOCKHOLM MADRID MONTREAL SHANGHAI SYDNEY CALCUTTA
ALUMINUM IMPORT CORP. NEW YORK BUENOS AIRES SAO PAULO

LARGE CONTINUING SUPPLY

ACETONE - Methanol

Typical Analyses

Acetone	80 to 85%
Methanol	Balance
Specific Gravity at 25°/25°C	.7905 to .7912
Dryness	Miscible with 19 volumes of 66° Baume gasoline at 20°C
Colorless	
Boiling Point	54°C to 57°C
Acidity	.01 as Acetic
Non-volatile Matter	.003 grams per c. c.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

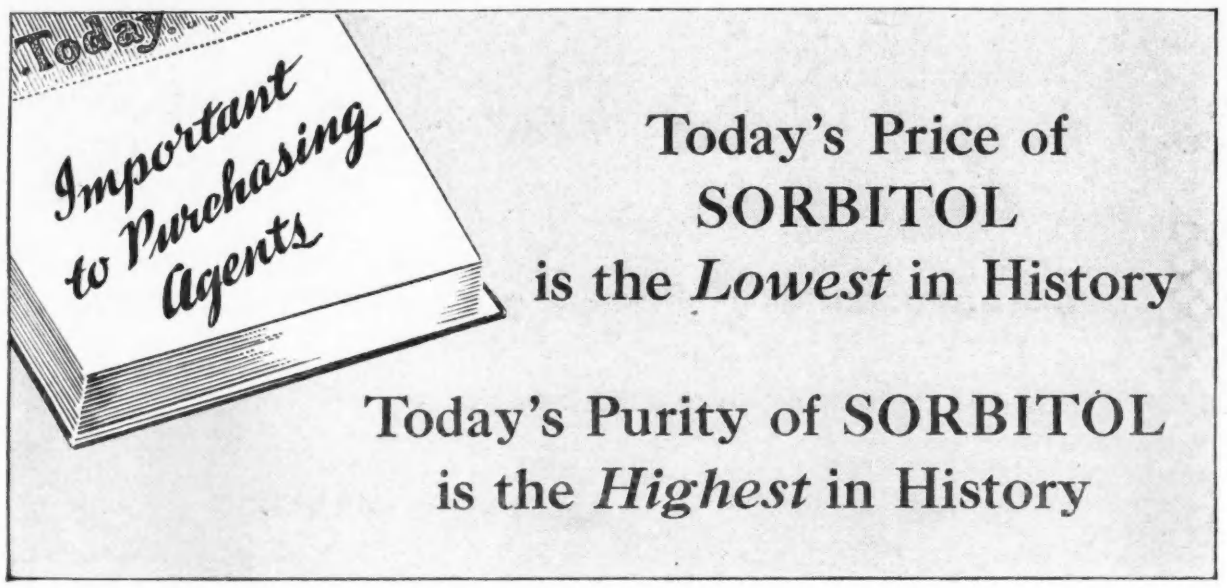
GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Amyl Butyrate—Black Indian Hemp Root

Amyl butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns. lb. .77 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms. lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom. (atropurpurea), bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .24 - .26
Anise, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
Chinese, Star lb. .15½ - .16
Cyprus, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs. lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .19½ - .20
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns. lb 2.27 - 3.35
dms lb 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - .33½
Needle cs. lb. No stocks
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .33½ - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - .35
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrine, bbls. lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argels, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity). 18.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bbls. lb. .85 - .90
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., c.l. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. 06¼ - —
l.c.l. lb 08 - 09
Asafetida, cs. lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines. ton. 76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton. 68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 51.00 - —
Asbestos fiber, 7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 21 00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 27 50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 26 50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 27 00 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l. ton. 36 40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41 40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l. ton 60 00 - —
l.c.l. ton 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 55 00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b Colo. mines. ton. 36 50 - —
seconds, 300°-330° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs. mines. ton. 29 00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines. ton 29 00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. 06½ - —
process form, bgs., works lb. 05¾ - 12
Mexican, refd., dms. f.o.b. Tampico. metric ton. 27 50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy. ton. 22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis ton 24 00 -25 00
tanks, same basis ton. 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 10.35 -12.00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B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. 78 - 80
Barbital, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works. ton 67 50 -75 00
small lots, works. ton 74 50 -82 00
Chlorate, bgs., works lb. 25½ - 31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 25 - 27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. 10 - 12
tech., bgs., c.l., works. ton 85 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95 00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .31½ - 32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. 12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. 09 - .09½
Hydroxide 25lbs. works lb. 19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb 5 12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. 13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works lb. 12½ - 13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. 17 - 19
Stearate, cns., 1-ton up lb. 48 - 49
smaller lots lb. 50 - 51
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls. lb. .11 - 13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 70 00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines. ton. 9 40 -12 50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l St. Louis. ton. 33 30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 46 25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines. ton. 19 00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton 20 00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. lb .12 - .18
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb 1 40 - 1.50
Root, bls. lb. 65 - 70
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8 50 -10 00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 11 00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. 68 - 90
tech., cbys., dms lb. 45 - 55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½ - 42¼
l.c.l., works lb. .379 - .474
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. 85 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works. gal. .27 - .29
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. gal. .21 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis. gal. .21 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
Peroxide, pure, flb. cns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
dms lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. lb 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidineacetone, bots. lb 1 85 - 2 70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb 30 - 35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, flb dms., works. lb 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb .62 - .70
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Biotin, cryst. gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars. lb. 4.00 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars. lb. 3 12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 3.38 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots. lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms. lb. 4.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, flb dms. lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, flb. dms. lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, flb. dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 13½ - —
ex., l.c.l., ship. point. lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - .22½
Carload price is ½c. per lb. under the above schedule, with deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb 07 - —
bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07.2 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. 11¼ - .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 08 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. 13½ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½ - —
cns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .09½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
cns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½ - —
cns., l.c.l., whse. lb .07½ - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0732 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .1125 - .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works. lb. .0100 - .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root, bark, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Tree bark, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .55 - .60

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product.. bgs., c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.108.00 -120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse.....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.00 - —

Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 6.05 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - .25

Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80

Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —

Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis.lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, obls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis.....lb. 3.00 - 3.40

Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis.....lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis, to. .80 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.....ton. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis.....lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefing, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .11
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton.60.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos, bgs., E. works..ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton.60.00 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .56

Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. split..ton.74.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.94.20 -94.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.99.20 -99.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.114.20 -114.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.119.20 -119.70
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split. ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.68.20 -68.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.73.20 -73.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.88.20 -88.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.93.20 -93.50
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.73.20 -73.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.78.20 -78.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.93.20 -93.50
less ton lots, same basis..ton.98.20 -98.50
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,666 lbs., same basis.....lb. .22½ - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works...lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
Soap crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04¼ - .12½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - .08

Brown, umber, raw, American, bgs., same basis..lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3....gal. .067 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
tankwagons, same basis....lb. .30½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Miss..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-4 cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-3, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns. .....lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - —

Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. 65 - 66
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. 35 - 45
imported, bleached, bls.....lb 70 - 88
peeled, bls.....lb. 30 - 31

Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works. gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works. gram 4.80 - —

In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more... 10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .. unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works. unit. 12 - —

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½ - .10¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½ - .12¾
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. 75 - 85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton 107.00 -110.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., drs..lb. 28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.32.00 -61.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars, ton 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns .....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. .....lb. .58 - .65
cns .....lb. .76 - .83

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Calcium Hydride—Chlorine, Liquid

Calcium hydride, dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, 6b. dms. . lb 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis...cs 19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars .....lb 4.12 - —
Lactate USP, dms.....lb. .34 - .41
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Cd, dms., dlvd..lb. 25½- —
5% Cd, dms., dlvd.....lb. 28¾- —
Pantothenate, dex., jars.....gram .07½- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works .....lb. .07 - 07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls.....lb .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs 6.65 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .22 - —
Resinate precip., 6.8% Ca, dms...lb .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works .05½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works .....lb .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .46 - .47
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works.....lb 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms.... ..lb .59 - .60

Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..... lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 1.82 - 1.83
flue powd., dms.....lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms. kgs. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural .....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works .lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .45 - .55
USP, grun., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots, lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb lots .....lb. .67 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .84 - —
smaller lots .....lb .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bxs .....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Russian, bgs .....lb 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bxs.....lb 6.50 - 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, ens.....lb 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls .....gal. 1.25 - —
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb .17 Nom
Dutch, bgs. .....lb .18 - .18½
Carbarole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works. .....lb. 1.55 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works...lb .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works .....lb .51 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .52 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —

Carbinol methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .16½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - .14
Bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points, ...lb .05¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .07½- —
zone 2, c.l., frt alld.....lb .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .08½- —
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .08½- —
zone 4, c.l., frt. alld.....lb .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .08 - —
USP, cbys.....lb .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md. Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash and Montana points W. of Billings. Zone 4 prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Calif., S. F., Calif.; Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.95 - 1.98
medium, cs. .....lb. 1.78 - 1.80
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Indian, cs. .....lb. 1.25 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.33
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta... 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls... 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk gram quantities.....gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram. gm. .07½- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram. lb. .70 - —
Emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn...cn. .85 - —
In vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram..lb. 37.80 - —
50,000 A units per gram.....lb. 7.87 - —
3,350 A units per gram.....lb. .85 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 13.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .38 - .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 09¾- —
Casein, dom. acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point..lb. .31 - .33
rennet-precip., 60,000 lbs or more same basis..lb. .34 Nom
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .28 - .29½
rennet precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more lb .30 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls. lb. 60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. 18 - 18½
thinquill, bls.....lb. 60 Nom
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .10 - .10½
broken, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .32 - .32½
medium, bls. .....lb. .39 - .40
thin, bls .....lb. .44 Nom.
Yunnan, bls. .....lb. .11½- .15
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .24 - .25
Castor beans, bgs., June-Aug. ship't, Brazilian ports..long ton.110.00 -115.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.39.00 - —
synthetic, cns.....lb.22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., lb dms., works .....lb 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb 2.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures..lb. .25½- .26
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .21 - .21½
fumes, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs or more..lb. 36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis....lb. 42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms. c.l. frt. allowed..lb. 47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .51
regular black, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 13% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs. works..lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .49 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .50 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over works..lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .54 - —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works. lb. .51 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .52 - .58
45% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works..lb. .58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. allowed..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. allowed, on 100 lbs or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 02¾- 03½
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs.....lb. .51 - .55
Roman, bls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .040- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0495- —
tanks .....lb. .0380- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1105- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1170- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..net ton 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.....ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. allowed..lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. allowed.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. allowed.....lb. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. allowed.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
technical, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .42 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points.....lb. .09 - 15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs 3.75 - —

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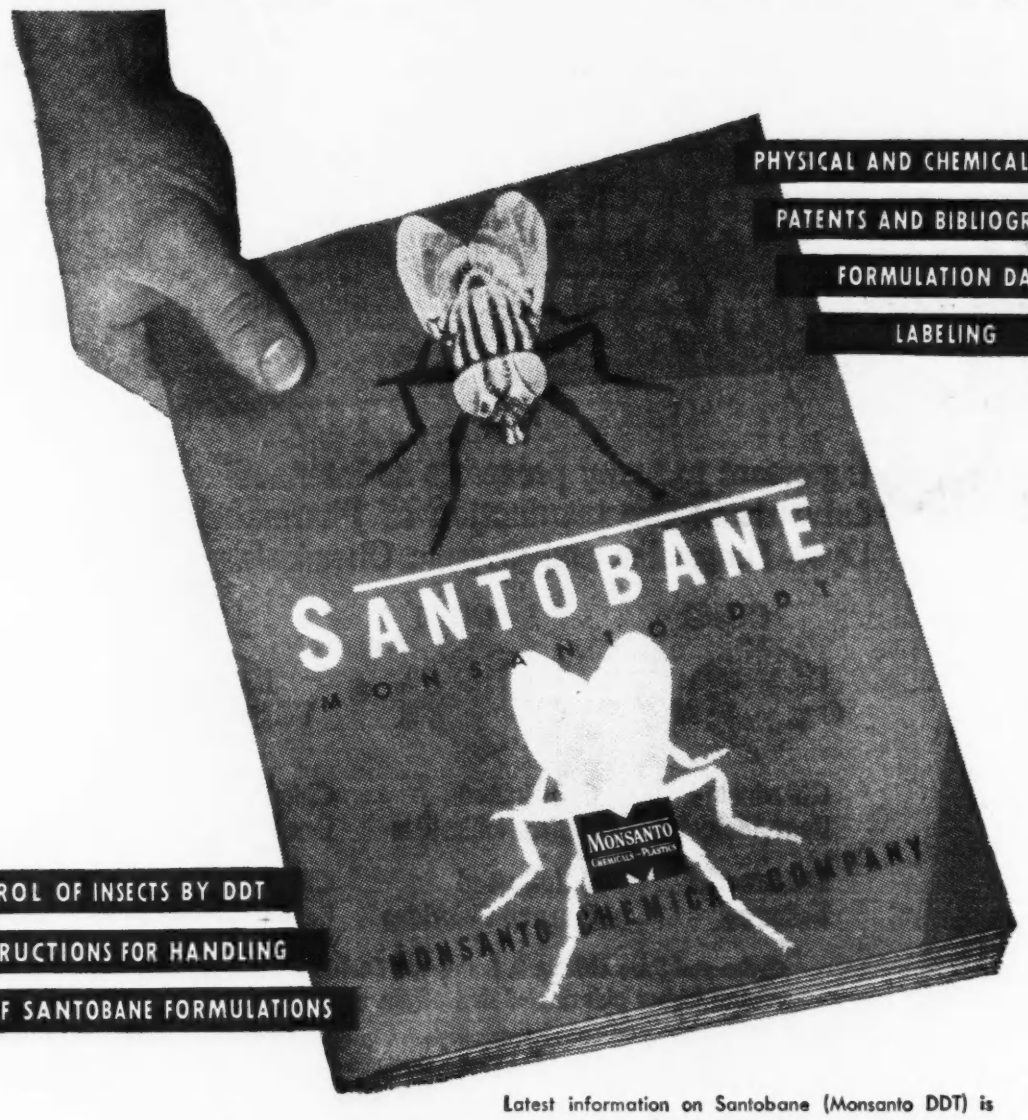
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloro-orthotoluidine (Red KD base), bbls.,.lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25 lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb lots, lb.12.00 -14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots.....lb.14.75 -15.75
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib, dms., works....lb. 2.20 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. 60¼- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. 69¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l. works.....ton 16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .54 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 7.11 - —
Cinchona bark, Usp red, quill, 30 oz., cs lb 1.26 Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.75 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. .58 - .60
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .61 - .69½
futures, bls.....lb. .68½- .69
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .15 - 15½
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works..dnl.10.60 - —
t.c.l., works.....dnl.11.10 - —
tanks, works.....gal. 14 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.11.16 - —
t.c.l., works.....bbl.11.60 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works...lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate bbls.....lb. 2.01 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.01 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms....lb. .56 - —
solid 8% Co, dms.....lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms.....lb. .61¼- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms, dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls, lb. .75¼- —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.80
Phosphate feed grade, 34% Co, kgs, lb. 1.50½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms..lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Philla., Cleve. or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.,lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 3.25 - —
Hydrochloride, crs., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 0.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Lime, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Columbo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .21 - .25
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - .66
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works, lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .27 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .18¾- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd E. Miss.....lb. .26¾- .26¾
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls.....lb. .45½- —
12.5% Cu, bbls.....lb. .41½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .28 - .30
red, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., fat allb. .21 - .24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms. lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., dlvd, 100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
t.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.55 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works.....ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports.....ton.310.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports.....ton.316.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures, lb. .06 - .06½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Corn sugar, tenners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.64 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.95 - —
t.c.l.,.....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .39 - .42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd. unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E...ton.88.50 -89.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Cream of tartar, com., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt..lb. .35½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .36½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.15 - 1.30
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works.....gal. .19½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% ans., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb 16½- .17
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.13.75 -14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works.....lb 30½- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., cs.....lb 70 - 75
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. 60 - .70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs. futures.....lb .40 - .41
Italian, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Syrian, bgs.....lb .22 - Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tan., bgs., ex dock...lb. .09¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 2.55 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP cyls., dlvd...gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
DDT, filler, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .31½- —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Decanol, normal tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works..ton.41.65 -42.50
Rock, paper bgs, works.....ton 34.25 - —

Chloroform—Diatomaceous Earth

Degras, common, bbls.....lb .10 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Derris root (see Cube root)
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.84 - —
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.82 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.58 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.92 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.68 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 7.67 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.43 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs; cotton bgs., 17c higher.
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. 12½- 13
imp., bgs.....lb. 11.65- 11.85
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb 5.20 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb .32 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms.....lb 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
t.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - -



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Diatomaceous Earth—Dyes, Coaltar

Diatomaceous earth, dom., purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton	62.00	- —
California	ton	50.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	90.00	- —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	03	- —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	06	- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	37	- 38½
l.c.l.	lb.	38	- 39
tanks	lb.	35½	- 37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	74½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	75	- —
tanks, works	lb.	73	- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	92	- 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	52½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	53½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	50	- —
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	79	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	80	- —
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	94	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	95	- —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works	lb.	75	- —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	42½	- —
ton lots, works	lb.	45	- —
tins, small lots, works	lb.	48	- 50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb	28	- —
Dicoumarol, bots., works	lb.	18.00	- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb	38	- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	42½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	43	- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	26	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	27	- —
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	30	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	24½	- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	46½	- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb	35½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	36½	- —
tanks	lb.	34	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	31½	- 33½
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	32½	- 34
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	30	- 32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	13	- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	69	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	71	- —
tanks, works	lb.	65	- —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	75	- —
Diethylaniiin dms	lb.	45	- —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	16½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	17	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	15	- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	40	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	26½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	24½	- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	27½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	28	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	18	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	18½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	16½	- —
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	24	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	24½	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	22	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	22½	- —
tanks	lb.	20½	- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	51½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	52	- —
tanks, works	lb.	50	- —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots.	kilo.	300.00	- —
Digitalin, cryst., bots.	gram.	18.00	-19.00
powd., bots.	gram.	1.25	- 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1 05	- 1.15
Stearate, bbls., c.	lb.	40	- —
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	33	- —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	33	- —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms.	lb.	95	- 1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	17½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	18	- —
tanks	lb.	16	- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	07½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	05½	- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	11½	- .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	27½	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	28	- —
tanks, divd.	lb.	26	- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	80½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	86½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	85½	- —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	16	- —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	16½	- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	85½	- 45½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	38	- —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	38½	- —
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	33	- —
Dimethylaniiin, dms., c.l.	lb.	24	- 25¾
l.c.l.	lb.	25	- 26¾
Dinitroaniiin dms., frt. equald	lb.	20	-
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	16	- 21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	14	- 17
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	22	- 26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	07	- 08½
refd., dms.	lb.	17¾	- 18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works	lb.	18	- —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	433	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	443	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	418	- —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd.	lb.	48	- —
smaller lots, divd.	lb.	50	- —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	25½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	23½	- —
Dip oil (see fatty acid oils).			
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., incl. c.l., works, South	gal.	55	- 58
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	56	- 59
N. Y. whse.	gal.	59	- —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC.	gal.	59	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	73	- 02
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	16	- 20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	48	- 63
dms.	lb.	45	- 56
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	25	- —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots.	lb.	35	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	40	- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	29	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	30	- —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb	94	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	95	- —
Divi-divi 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	-66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	25	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	26	- —
tanks, works	lb.	24	- —
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb	69	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	70	- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	20	- 22
imp., N.F., cut, bls.	lb.	32	- 33
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	12	- 14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	45	- 47
mass, cs	lb	1.50	- 1.55
reeds, cs		No stocks	

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14 85	- —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	14 85	- —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	11 85	- —
No. 2, cns	lb	19.25	- —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	20 25	- —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3 20	- —
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4 00	- —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	6.60	- —
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.00	- —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	19.25	- —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	6 35	- —
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.55	- —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3 35	- —
No. 3, cns	lb.	2 90	- —
No. 4, cns.	lb	2 90	- —
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.45	- —
No. 6, cns	lb	3.45	- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1 lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	9 15	- —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb	13 55	- —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	13 55	- —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	13.55	- —
No. 6, cns.	lb	13 75	- —
No. 7, cns.	lb.	12.45	- —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb	9 15	- —
No. 4, cns.	lb	10 85	- —
No. 5, cns.	lb	4 75	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	17 40	- —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb	3 10	- —
No. 9, cns.	lb	2.10	- —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	2.50	- —
No. 11, cns.	lb	1 85	- —
No. 12, cns.	lb	2 50	- —
No. 17, cns.	lb	9 15	- —
No. 18, cns.	lb.	20 15	- —
No. 21, cns.	lb	3.95	- —
No. 22, cns.	lb	9 15	- —
No. 28, cns.	lb	20 70	- —
No. 33, cns.	lb	14 65	- —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13 55	- —
No. 2, cns.	lb	13 55	- —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb	9 15	- —
No. 8, cns.	lb	9 15	- —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	11 55	- —
No. 11, cns.	lb	11 55	- —
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9 15	- —
No. 23, cns.	lb.	14 65	- —
No. 37, cns.	lb	13 55	- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13 55	- —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1 35	- —
No. 3, cns.	lb.	24.00	- —
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	17.55	- —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	9 15	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or procedure)

26 Chrysoine G	lb.	46	- .48
27 Orange G	lb.	58	- .61
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb	50	- 73
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	69	- —
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	83	- —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	85	- 99
79 Ponceau R	lb.	58	- —
151 Orange II	lb.	56	- —
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	- —
176 Red lake A	lb.	68	- 73
179 Azo rubine	lb.	79	- —
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	69	- 83
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	73	- —
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	46	- —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	50	- —
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	72	- 73
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	65	- —
231 Resorcin brown	lb.	70	- 1.09
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	58	- 61
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.73	- 3.33
280 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	84	- 99
289 Diamond black F	lb.	1.06	- 1.07
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.51	- —
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.33	- 2.53
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	59	- 61
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	1.75	- —
382 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.33	- —
401 Diamine black EH	lb.	41	- 46
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	85	- 1.21
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	88	- 1.07
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	69	- 84
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	85	- —
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.82	- —
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.45	- —
581 Direct deep black EW extra	lb.	61	- 65
583 Diamine green B	lb.	51	- 73
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.09	- —
620 Sun yellow	lb.	69	- 73
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.45	- 1.52
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.11	- —
655 Auramine	lb.	1.52	- 1.54
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.61	- —
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.42	- —

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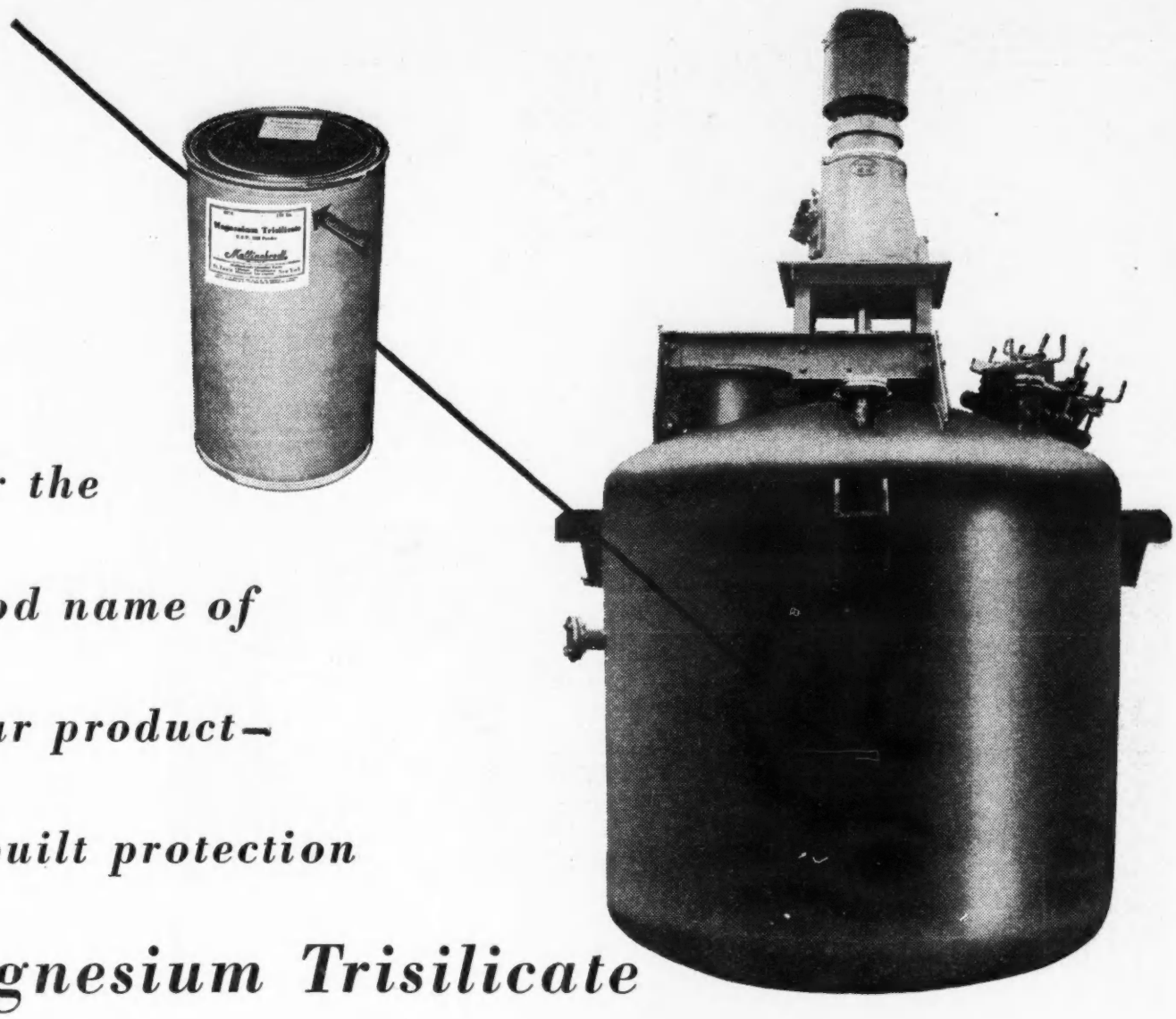

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Magnesium Trisilicate

Protect your product. Safeguard its quality by using the purest basic fine chemicals.

You are assured chemicals of unsurpassed purity when you use **Mallinckrodt** chemicals. Each new lot of every **Mallinckrodt** chemical meets the same high standards as former lots. These fine chemicals are available in different grades to meet every manufacturing need.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
is supplied in three grades:

Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Powder
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Super Bulky

THREE FINE, WHITE, ODORLESS, TASTELESS, GRITLESS POWDERS

Equal in purity. Different in density or bulk.

	Powder Grade	Bulky Grade	Super Bulky
Bulk	*about 45 fl. oz. per lb.*	*about 75 fl. oz. per lb.*	*about 130 fl. oz. per lb.*
Particle Size	*37% less than 3 microns* *86% " " 20 "* *92% " " 44 "* *100% " " 88 "*	*50% less than 3 microns* *89% " " 20 "* *99% " " 44 "* *100% " " 88 "*	*100% through a 325 mesh sieve, and thus less than about 44 microns.*
Adsorptive Power	*100 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*	*app. 200 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*	*app. 150 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*

Whether your finished product be tablet, suspension or powder—there is a Mallinckrodt grade to meet your chemical and physical requirements.

If you use Magnesium Trisilicate in alkaline mixtures, **Mallinckrodt** supplies top-quality companion products, such as Magnesium Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate and Bismuth Subcarbonate. Write to your nearest **Mallinckrodt** office for a complete catalogue.

84 Years of Service to Chemical Users

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES
MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

FINE CHEMICALS Mallinckrodt SINCE 1867

UNIFORM DEPENDABLE PURITY

A partial listing of Mallinckrodt pharmaceutical chemicals • *Acid Acetylsalicylic* • *Acid Mandelic* *Bismuth Subcarbonate* • *Bismuth Subnitrate* • *Calcium Gluconate* • *Calcium Mandelate* • *Calomel Precipitated* *Magnesium Trisilicate* • *Phenobarbital* • *Phenobarbital Sodium* • *Potassium Bicarbonate* • *Potassium Bromide* *Potassium Iodide* • *Sodium Bromide* • *Sodium Iodide* • *Sodium Salicylate* • *Sulfanilamide* • *Sulfathiazole*

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Fir Balsam

Dyes, coaltar, general use, 607 Brilliant milling green B..lb. 3.15 - —
671 Glaucine .....lb. 1.30 - 1.33
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .87 - .90
681 Crystal violet.....lb. 1.91 - 1.97
698 Formyl violet S4B.....lb. 1.28 - 1.33
720 Chrome azurol B.....lb. 3.03 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.48 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. 1.40 - 1.80
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow.....lb. 2.33 - —
841 Safranine .....lb. 2.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78.....lb. .53 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX.....lb. 1.21 - —
969 Hydron blue R.....lb. .61 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra.....lb. .24 - .26
1027 Alizarin VI.....lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S.....lb. 2.37 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B.....lb. 2.18 - 2.30
1078 Alizarin cyanine green.....lb. 2.42 - 2.54
1085 Alizarine blue black B.....lb. 1.88 - 1.94
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste..lb. 1.82 - —
double paste.....lb. 3.51 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste..lb. 1.41 - 1.45
1101 Celedon jade green.....lb. 2.35 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste..lb. 1.03 - —
double paste.....lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste..lb. 1.41 - 1.45
1139 Indanthrene olive R, single paste..lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste..lb. 1.65 - —
double paste.....lb. 3.19 - —

Dyes, coaltar, general use, 1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste..lb. 1.40 - 1.43
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste, lb. 1.37 - 1.02
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG..lb. 2.30 - 2.38
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB, lb. .98 - 1.00
p-21 Benzo fast black L.....lb. 1.13 - 1.64
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA..lb. 2.54 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V.....lb. 1.19 - —
p-214 Celliton scarlet B.....lb. 1.07 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW.....lb. 2.42 - 2.50
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550.....lb. 61 - —
Jet, No. 551 .....lb. 66 - —
Brown, R, conc.....lb 1.04 - —
Orange R, brilliant.....lb 67 - —
Red, 4 B, conc.....lb. 1.03 - —
Yellow, G .....lb. .88 - —
FN, conc. .....lb. .91 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same baris
Auramine, O .....lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue.....lb. .91 - —
Jet .....lb. .91 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc....lb. 1.21 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc....lb. 61 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra .....lb 44½- —
Y, extra .....lb 48 - —
Fuchsine, conc .....lb 2.63 - —
Green, Malachite, conc.....lb. 1.64 - —
Rhodamine, B .....lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc.....lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B.....lb. .87 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis.
Black, acid blue, R, extra.....lb. .61 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc.....lb. .36 - —
Rhodamine, azo-, R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, crocuine, MOO.....lb 1.12 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc. .....lb. .81 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra.....lb. 1.69 - —
Methanil, conc.....lb. .70 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

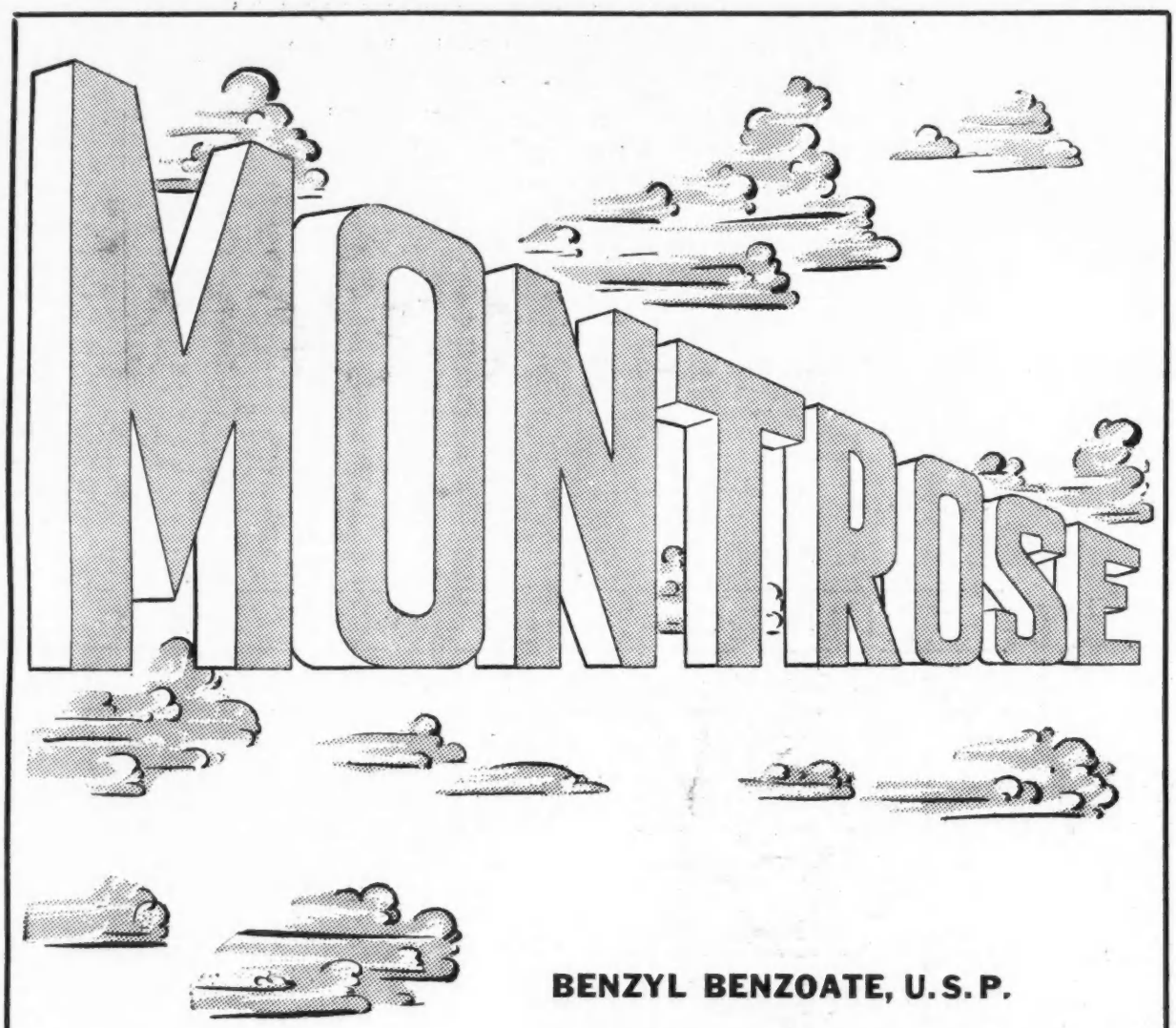
E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb .45 - .50
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
tanners, bbls. .....lb. .06 - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Elm bark, grinding, bls .....lb. .35 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .48 - .54
select, bndls. .....lb. .70 - .75
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 42.50 - 48.00
Ephedra herb, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs.....oz. .58 - —
Epichlorohydrin, ems., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .37 - —
tanks, works .....lb .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..gram .60 - .70

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs 3.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich
Ergot, USP, ens .....lb 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots. .....oz. 55.00 - 56.00
Sulphate, bots .....oz 60.00 - 61.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works .....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks .....lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichlorethyl, purific, dms., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, ens.lb. .75 - 1.05
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
90-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - .18½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½- .16½
NF, dms. .....lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....cb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks frt. alld .....lb. .12½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40½- —
Benzoate, bots .....lb. 60½- 66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb .36 - .40
Butyrate, bots.... .....gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works .....lb. .60 - —
Carbonate, dms dlvd. 2.....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 3.60
Formate, dms. .....lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots .....lb 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Methacrylate, M-2, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms .....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylaphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Ethylanillin, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose 5lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., works. lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .12 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies....lb. .08 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works....lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime USP XII.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh bgs., works, ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh, bgs., tons, works, ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bgs. .....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works....lb. .13½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal. 32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.25 - 2.30



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The problem was to develop a stable multivitamin product of uniform potency, size and color. When Strong Cobb's staff of 52 pharmaceutical chemists developed their answer—the finished product met their most exacting specifications. It was called a CELET, and its 18 different coats consisted of 64 individual layers. The CELET provided unique separation of incompatible substances. AGAIN STRONG COBB'S PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS HAD DEVELOPED SOMETHING NEW IN PHARMACEUTICALS.

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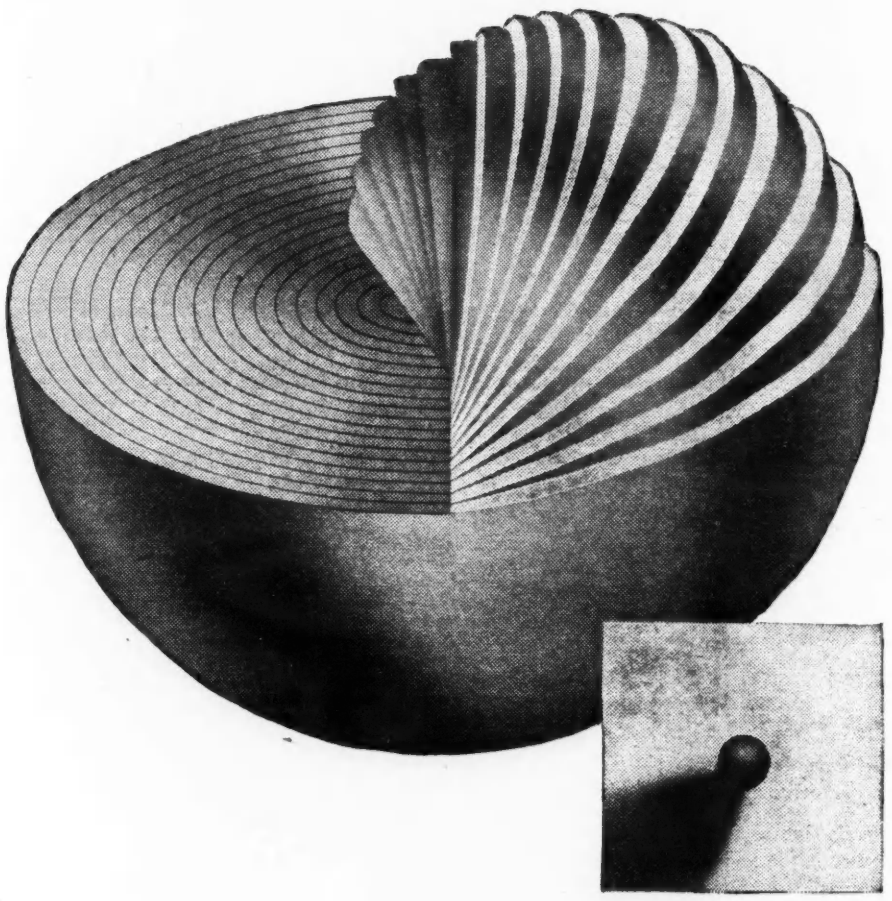
Whatever form your product may take, Strong Cobb can manufacture it for you. Remember that our 52 pharmaceutical chemists work and think for you, when Strong Cobb does your manufacturing. Why not discuss your production problems with our Technical Sales Director?

. . . then 52 pharmaceutical chemists built a *celet*



1. *Compressed slug—therapeutic agents and fillers.*
2. *15 layers—therapeutic agents.*
3. *3 layers—protective coat, water-soluble moisture-resistant film.*
4. *2 layers—therapeutic agent.*
5. *2 layers—protective coat.*
6. *2 layers—therapeutic agent.*
7. *2 layers—protective coat.*
8. *3 layers—therapeutic agent.*
9. *2 layers—protective coat.*
10. *3 layers—protective coat and adhesive.*
11. *1 layer—aqueous medium protective coat.*
12. *2 layers—white shellac.*
13. *1 layer—gelatin solution.*
14. *4 layers—protective coat.*
15. *4 layers—sub-coat.*
16. *2 layers—adhesive.*
17. *12 layers—finishing coat.*
18. *Color process (eight hours).*
19. *4 layers—polishing agent.*

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Fish Berries—Gum, Galbanum

Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Baltimore, area...ton 120.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Baltimore area...ton 125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Baltimore area...ton 100.00 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs .....lb. .25 - .26
Blonde, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .25
Husks, bgs. .....lb. .68 - .70
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines, ton 45.50 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton 47.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines.....ton 40.00 - —
noncontract c.l., mines.....ton 43.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton 45.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines net ton 38.50 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines...ton 31.00 - —
65% bulk, c.l., mines.....ton 33.00 - —
60% bulk, c.l., mines .....ton 32.00 - —
less than 60% bulk c.l., mines, ton 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works, lb .0285- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .0715- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb .0595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .0815- —
tanks, works.....lb .0120- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C.....lb .0115- —
uninhibited, tanks, works.....lb .0105- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton 30.00 - —
Tex. mines .....ton 27.00 - —
spent bulk, Bayonne..... ton 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. 09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l.....lb. 20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 30½- —
tanks .....lb. 28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb no -
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock, lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls .....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks...gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .12875
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks, gal. .1175- .12
natural, 26-70, octane group 3, tanks, gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms.....lb 3.10 - —
prime .....lb. 2.75 - —
Germyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots .....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb No stocks
unbleached, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
No. 3, futures.....lb. .18½- .19
Rhatoom, bgs. .....lb. .17 Nom.
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Mississippi River.....lb. .21 - .24
36/56, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .23 - .26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd...lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
pulverized, 60 jelly in grams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis...lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .28½- —
Glue, hide, 100-121 (jelly in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .23 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .38
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .39
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .40
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd...lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .27 - .29
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 39½- 40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - 40¾
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. 39½- 40
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. 39½- 40¼
l.c.l. .....lb .40 - 40¾
tanks .....lb 39½- 40
refined, USP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb 39½- 41½
tanks .....lb. 39½- 41¾
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb 39½- 41¾
l.c.l .....lb .40 - 41¾
tanks .....lb. 39½- 40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb 39½- 40½
l.c.l .....lb 39½- 40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic)
Glycol borborate, dms.....lb .22 -
Stearate, dms .....lb .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz. 22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots .....oz. 20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
powd., bxs. .....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.50 -11.00
USP IX, bots.....oz. 11.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd...lb. .04 .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .14 .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb .16 .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb .22 .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse. lb. .21 .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse .....lb .23 - —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .15½- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .17 - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose .....lb. .16 - —
Green, brilliant, intonavin, toner, molybdic, bgs., works lb 4.25 - 4.50
Fungstic, bgs., works.....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 31½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. 35½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. 36½- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. 37 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis...lb. 38 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. 38½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. 38 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. 41 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. 42½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb 44½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb 45½- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis, lb 10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb 10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis. lb. 11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. 12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. 12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. 12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. 12¾- —
bbls., same basis.....lb 12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. 13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. 13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis. lb. 14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. 15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. 16¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. 17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. 20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. 22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. 23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. 23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. 24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. 25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis. lb. 26¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. 75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .31½- .38
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works .....lb 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Prussian blue, toner, bbls., works.lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, bgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs. .....lb 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls .....lb. .25 - .26
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. No Prices,
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Carbonate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A)
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - 14¼
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls. .....lb. 20½- .21
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Macassar DEB, bgs.....lb. .23½- .23½
AbA, bgs.....lb .28½- .24½
Loba C, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28½
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
2nd quality, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
3rd quality, bgs.....lb. .18 - .21
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. .21½- .26½
E, cs. .....lb .18 - .19
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .29 - .30
No. 2, cs.....lb. .23 - .25
East India, black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15½
Batu, bold, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12½
nubs, bgs.....lb. 08½- 09½
Elemi, cns.....lb. .25 - .27
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90

• Write for your free copy of the new 28-page booklet describing the properties and suggested uses of Wyandotte Kreelon.

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In a dozen different fields, from dye bath to pickling bath, Wyandotte Kreelon answers the need for a highly effective synthetic organic detergent and wetting agent.

Broadly classified as a surface active agent, this versatile new product is efficient in reducing the surface tension of water and aqueous solutions. It *penetrates, spreads, emulsifies, disperses and cleans as it wets.* Its great value lies in its ability to function well in acid, alkaline or neutral solutions, and in hard or soft waters—either alone or in solutions and dry mixes with a great number of other chemicals.

Wyandotte Kreelon is economically priced.

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Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Hydrogen • Dry Ice • Glycols
Ethylene Dichloride • Propylene Dichloride • Chloroethers • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

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Gum, gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½ - .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .42 - .48
Mastic, cs.....lb 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs.....lb 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton.10.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.18.60 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs; c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works..ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works.... ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Heptane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.23 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Hexane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .13½- .14½
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.60 -27.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.50 - 7.00
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib. cns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03½- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16½- .18½
35%, cbys, same basis, dms.....lb. .22½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks.....lb. .18½- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.....oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb 18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns.....lb.12.30 -16.40
beta, cns.....lb 9.00 -12.50
pure, cns.....lb. 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.....lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't. point..lb 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.72
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.60 - 4.70
powd., bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. ..lb. 20 - .21
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works..lb. 09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb. .17 - —
Chlorides (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.00
cryst., tech., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l. bbls. works.....100 lbs 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. 07½- 08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. 06 - 06½
Iron citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd...lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms...lb. .69 - .72
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .43 - —
ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., bgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., bbls., dms..lb .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works, gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l. works.....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.10 - —
Isoheptane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .47 - .50
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs.....lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .50 - .92

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .33 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28

BEMIS MINUTE MOVIES
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CEDRIC,
THE CHEMICAL THAT WALKED IN HIS SLEEP
Cedric is a strange chemical . . . has the jitters . . . is hard to control.
Formerly he sifted about in storage . . . went sleep-walking and wasted his strength.
He needed better packaging . . . got it in a Bemis Waterproof Bag. Now he sleeps like a baby through long days and nights in storage.
And Cedric's rarin' to go when it's time for work.
THE BEMIS WATERPROOF BAGS
Some chemicals sift out of ordinary containers and cause additional loss by damaging products nearby. They need the protection of Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bags. These bags are extra sturdy . . . they resist tears and punctures. They are fully tested *before* they're put to work. *These pre-tests stop protests* . . . assure complete satisfaction.
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(Product)
Company
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City
Zone State

Kerosene—Magnesium Hydroxide

Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .09625 - —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks... gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .1115- .1340
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .095 - .09625
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .125 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse..ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, lb. .24 - .25
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .23
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works...lb. .23½- —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .21½- —
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb. .23½- .24
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .08¼- .08½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bis.....lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls..lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .20½- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .20¾- —
Lead arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .24½- .25½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .32 - .33
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, 5lb. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .38¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .17½- —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1750- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., divd...lb. .16½- —
24% Pb, dms., divd.....lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs.20.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs.20.35 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .30½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.....lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
98% Pb_3O_4 bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .25 - —
Lead silicate, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .49 - .52
ton lots.....lb. .50 - .53
less ton lots.....lb. .54 - .57
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms....lb. .15 - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms.....lb. .23½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .17½- .21¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- .22¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ref., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .29
unbleached, c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .27
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls.....lb. .10¼- .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .01¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Cedar Hallow, Pa., ton. 9.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Farnums, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 9.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnums, Mass.....ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak.....ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va.....ton.11.50 - —
Farnums, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works..ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose.....lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood.....lb 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots.lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.80
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
without leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills, ton.68.00 -82.00
Litharge, comm. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¾- —
Lithium bromide, anh., works, frt. equald..lb 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Citrate, 60lb., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Titanated thigh-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .08½- —
Lithopone Pac. Ct. prices ¾c. higher
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .88 - .95
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works...oz.25.50 -35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls.....lb 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, NF VII, tins.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Sinaw, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.37
East Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Papua, bxs., futures.....lb 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs.....lb. 1.42 - 1.45
broken.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .11½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .09¾- —
c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .12½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa., Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works...lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30

Mr. Manufacturer:

I am prepared to offer a limited number of accounts a real selling service — a type of representation your product deserves.

Perhaps your interest may be limited to a specific territory — or national coverage — in any event our experience and contacts may be of value to you.

LET'S TALK IT OVER

William M. Stieh and Co., Inc.

Sales Agents

20 VESEY STREET **NEW YORK 7, N. Y.**

WOrth 4-4265

Magnesium hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. ..... lb 46 - .47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs., works...lb. 29½ - —
sticks, cs. .....lb. 34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.....lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls....lb. 62 - 67
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. 16 - —
Stearate, etns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l...lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,600-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chem. grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif...ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. Chewelah, Wash ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l..... lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
Malva flowers, black, bls..... lb. No stocks
Blue, bls. ..... lb 1.35 - 1.40
Leaves, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs .....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech. bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works...lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works, ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works.....ton 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works .....ton 77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.....lb. 4.25 - —
Hyorate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.lb. 39½- —
solid precip, 8.2% Mn, bbls...lb. 41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate liquid, 6% Mn, dms. lb. 22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .41½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls ...lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. .....lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, S. E.....ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs.....lb. .05½- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices
Mangosve bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock...ton.63.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
small, cs .....lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works .....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls. .....lb. .34 - .35
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Menadione, USP, bots., works..gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns...lb. 9.75 -10.00
synthetic, tech., cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.10
USP, l-levo, cns.....lb. 8.90 - 9.05
Menthyl salicylate, tins..... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .....lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd..... lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF dms..... lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib dms..... lb 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, lb. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.40
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. .....lb .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
Metachloraniline, dms., works .....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works..... lb. .65 - .80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls .....lb. 1.22 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works..... lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. all'd. gal. .74 - 1.10
l.c.l., frt. allď.....gal. .77 - 1.12
tanks, frt. allď.....gal. .69 - 1.00

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, eastern production, Zone 1,

dms., c.l., frt. allď..gal. .37½- .38½
l.c.l., frt. allď.....gal .41 - .42
tanks, frt. allď.....gal. .27 - .28
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. allď. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal .47½- —

tanks, frt. allď..... gal .33 - —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. allď..gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. allď.....gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. allď..gal .45- —
tanks, frt. allď.....gal. .33 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15⅝- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. allď. W., ½c higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. allď.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —

Natural Methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.

group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. allď. gal. .60 - .95
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - .95
tanks, same basis.....gal. .50 - .80
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. allď E..gal. .61½- —
frt. allď. W.....gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. allď. E....gal. .65 - —
frt. allď. W.....gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. allď. E....gal. .52 - —
frt. allď. W.....gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more....lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, cns.....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70

Methyl chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. .14½- —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., clys.....lb 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works.....lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs .....lb .42 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works. lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. allď..lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. allď. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. allď..lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. allď. on 100 lbs..lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equalď..lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis... lb. 2.52 - 2.57

Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E..... lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. allď. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works. lb .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns .....lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works ..lb. 03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allď E..lb. 05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allď E. lb. 06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allď. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allď. E. lb. 06¼- —

Magnesium Hypophosphite—Molybdate Orange

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lncq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allď. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allď. E.lb. .07½- .07⅝
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allď. E..lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. allď. E. lb. .07¼- .07⅛
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allď. E. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allď. E. lb. .07½- .07⅝
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allď. E..lb. 07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. allď E. lb. 07¼- —

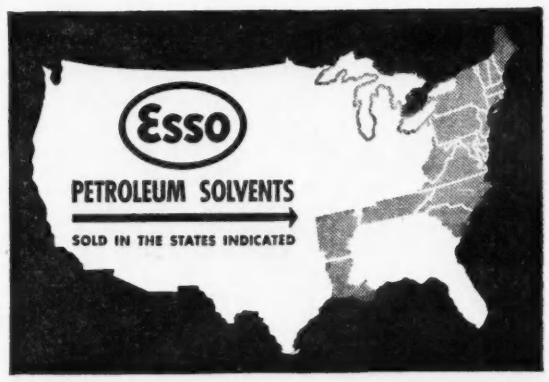
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss R., ½c higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l...lb. .15 - .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16½- .17½
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41½- .45¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .41 - .45
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. 21 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. 24½- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. 25¼- —
USP bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots.lb. 26 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. 26½- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. 27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tank, U. S port., gal. .07 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate)

When the once-familiar cry of "Any ice today?" heralded the ice wagon's arrival, some 50 years ago... studies and experiments in the development of light fraction petroleum refining were already begun at Esso Standard Oil. From this work came the many Esso Solvents that today serve the most exacting needs of the paint, rubber, textile, refrigeration and other industries.

The gleaming enamel finish of the modern refrigerator, its pliable rubber trays, its silent ice-making machinery, are just some of the parts where Esso Solvents can be used.

Whatever your manufacturing process...whatever your solvents requirements... you can be sure that Esso Solvents and our staff of technical experts can help you solve your problem. Call or write our office nearest you.



ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, Pa.

Molybdenum Metal—Oil, Fishliver

Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis...lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. 31½- 44¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks.lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb. 12 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz. 38.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb.....oz. 5.65 - —
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs.....lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown.....lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Montana, brown, bgs., source....lb. .11 - .11½
Oriental, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .14 - .14½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. 16 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock.....ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton. 47.00 -48.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¾- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - .07½
refined, industrial, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - 12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchopen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y...ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .21½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .33¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Hydrochloride, dms., works....kilo. 9.00 - 9.10
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..lb. .98 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. No stocks
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks.....lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - .33
250-490 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N..ton. 107.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.25 - 3.70
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + 40-
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2 dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nungalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .58 - .59
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .59 - .59½
mimes.....lb. .58 - .59
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powdered, bols., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .21 - .60
tanks, group 3.....gal. .15½- —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.20
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb. 110.00 -260.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .28 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 3.80 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 4.50
Calamus, cns.....lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns.....lb. .40 - .75
synthetic, dms.....lb. .15 - .40
Canaiga, native, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 9.10
rectified, cns.....lb. 6.00 -12.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 24.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .27 - .27½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
dehydrated, boiled, dms., c.l.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .27½- —
tanks.....lb. .26 - —
unboiled, dms., c.l.....lb. .25½- —
tanks.....lb. .25 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .38 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .24½- —
tanks.....lb. .22½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., 75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .15 - .16
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.85
dms.....lb. .55 - —
Celery seed, bots.....lb. .42 - .85
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 14.00 -20.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. .56 -
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 33.00 -73.00
Sesebene.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports.....lb. .26½- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .25½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., cons., l.c.l..lb. 34½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots.....lb. 34.00 -38.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .33 - .34
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. 13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .39 - —
Costus, bots.....oz. 42.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .33½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .42 - .42½
l.c.l.....lb. .43 - .43½
tankcars.....lb. .39 - .40
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.45
70-80%, cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .30 - .33
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .36 - .37½
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .42 - —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .38 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - —

From SHELL CHEMICAL... in commercial quantities

IONOL*

a non-staining, non-discoloring oxidation inhibitor
...to add lasting quality to rubber products

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PURE COMPOUND

Melting point ..... 70° C
Boiling point ..... 265° C
Specific Gravity, t/4° C.... 1.048 at 20° C, 0.899 at 80° C
Vapor Pressure..... 20 mm. at 147° C, 100 mm. at 191° C
Viscosity.....3.47 centistokes at 80° C, 1.54 centistokes at 120° C, 0.920 centistokes at 160° C
Solubility in absolute ethanol ..26% by wt. at 20° C, 46% by wt. at 40° C

- IN RUBBER PRODUCTS — especially those of light color — Ionol provides superior anti-oxidant properties. It also insures freedom from stain and discoloration . . . *even after prolonged exposure to light, air and heat.* In addition, Ionol has a high degree of compatibility with either natural or nitrile rubber and is not subject to leaching by dilute aqueous or alcoholic alkali.
- Ionol is a light colored, granular material of high purity. It is readily soluble in petroleum fractions and most organic solvents, but is insoluble in water.

The unique anti-oxidant and non-discoloring properties of this compound suggest many other important applications. For example, as a stabilizer and anti-oxidant for soap and as an anti-skinning agent for paint and ink.

You may find that Ionol can help your product. Why not send for a sample?

A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical district offices listed below will bring you technical information and a sample.

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Other Shell Chemical products are: Acetone, Acrolein, Epichlorohydrin and Glycerol Dichlorohydrin.

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Want to do this for your product?

Wider acceptance for any product is a goal packaging executives shoot for.

We have the same goal at Canco.

Take the case of Canco's single-trip *fibre* milk container.

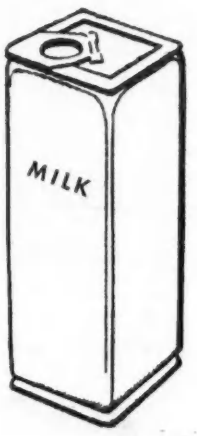
Originated by our packaging experts, this container has contributed to the tremendous increase in the sale of milk in food stores.

WHY?

- Because it is much lighter to carry home
- No deposits to bother with
- Easier to store in the refrigerator
- Completely sanitary
- And it is thrown away when empty
- There's *nothing to return!*

As a result of 47 years of experience in improving packages, Canco experts know most packaging answers.

Have you a question? CANCO

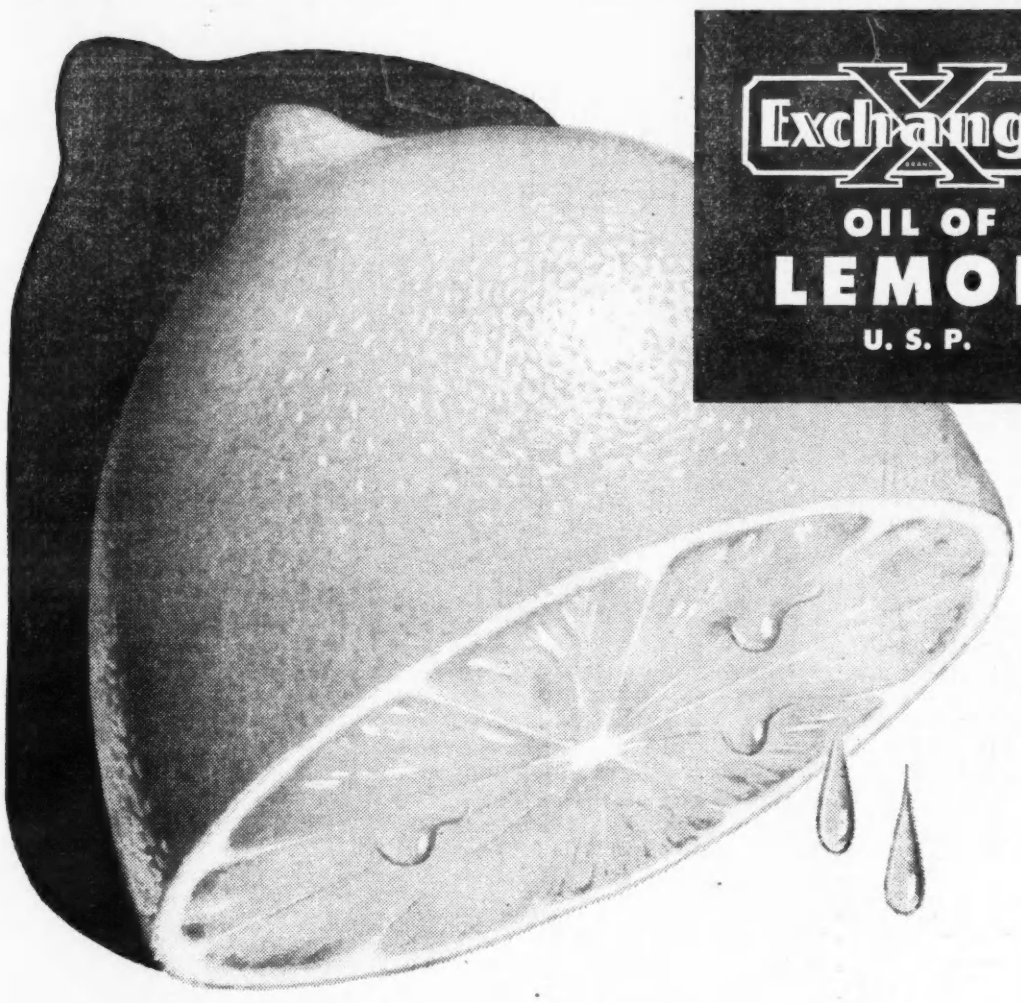


American Can Company

New York • Chicago • San Francisco

Oil, Fishliver—Oil, Ylang Ylang

Oil, fishliver, concentrate, 500,000 A units, dms.....1,000,000 units. .46 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .49 - .54
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 11.50 -21.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 9.50 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb 7.75 -13.00
Grapefruit, Calif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 2.60
Florida, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 2.50
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .29½- .29¾
extra, winter, strained, dms.....lb. .25½- .25¾
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .26½- .26¾
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
imported, NF, twice rectified..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No stocks
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester.....lb 4.25 -10.15
20-32% ester.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Russian, 25-lb.....lb. 11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Messina.....lb. 3.10 - 4.35
terpeneless, bots.....lb. 32.00 -50.00
Oil, lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 7.50 -11.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2960- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3040- .3070
tankcars.....lb. .2840- —
tankwagon.....lb. .2870- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal .285 - —
Penna., W. cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - .35
cylinder, 600-650 steam ref'd., tanks..gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 25-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal .11- .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.10 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .18 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Seed, exp., dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .43 - .43½
20°, dms.....lb. .41 - .41½
30°, dms.....lb. .37 - .37½
Neroli, French, bots.....lb. 75.00 -200.00
Haitian, bots.....lb. 175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb 4.75 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .52 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 Nom.
l.c.l.....lb. .22 - .22½
tanks.....lb. .20 Nom.
Olco, extra, tcs., Chicago.....lb. .30 - .31
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, denat., dms.....gal 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid.....gal. 4.50 - —
Moroccan, dms., same basis...gal. 3.90 - 4.00
foots, dms.....lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars.....lb. .23 - —
sulphonated, 50% (49% fat), dms., c.l.....lb No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l.....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns..lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 55.00 -135.00
Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works. gal. 10 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.75 -25.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E...lb. 13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E...lb. 06½ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .38 - .38½
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb 7.50 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb 8.10 - 9.25
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest. dist. dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .61 - .70
ex whse, N.Y.C.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, works, South....gal. .59 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse. N.Y.C..gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms..gal. .18 - —
tankwagon.....gal. 13½- —
light, dms.....gal. 16½- —
tankwagon.....gal. 12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .30 - .30½
Red, single dist. and saponified, dms..lb. .24½- .25½
tanks.....lb. .23½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .26½- .27½
tanks.....lb. .25 - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. 80 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal 68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal 78 - —
Rue, bots.....lb 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 5.55
Spanish, cns.....lb 1.30 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns....lb. 13.50 -22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. 10 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2390- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2540- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2240- —
tanks.....lb. .21 - —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb 58 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms lb 1.90 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .20½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. 13 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E...lb. 06½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .3152- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3337- .3397
tanks.....lb. .3132- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .3102- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3187- .3247
tanks.....lb. .2982- —
winterized, ref., tankcars, dlvd. East..lb. .30 Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 7.15 -10.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.....lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb 2.25 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 07¼- —
tanks works.....lb. 05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .22 - .22½
Tansy, cns.....lb. 9.75 -14.00
Tar pine, Comm., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .41 - .42½
l.c.l. works, South.....gal. .43 - .45½
wise, N.Y.C.....gal. .52½- .54½
tanks, works, South.....gal. .32 - .31½
rectified, USP, t.c.l., dms., incl., works, South. gal 60 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.35
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white cns.....lb .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. 35 - 50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb. 17.50 -28.00
Haitian.....lb. 17.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F.....gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. S. F.....gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .84 - .88
540 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns. lb. 7.00 -17.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 8.50 -13.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots.....lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots.....lb. 7.00 -10.00
third, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 7.50



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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Producing Plant:
EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIFORNIA

Oleostearin, tres. ..... lb. .29 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines....ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb. 19.45 - —
gran., USP, cns.....lb. 21.90 - —
powd., USP, cns.....lb. 21.90 - —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. 29½ —

Chrome orange prices are 4c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), Tex. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 14c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .59 - —
Orthonitroaniline toner, bbls., kgs., works...lb. 1.00 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bis.....lb. .40 - .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .20½ —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bis.....lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bis.....lb. .14 - .16
Origano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. 16½ - 17
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Sicilian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .32 - .34
Verona, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. 28½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms., works. lb. .81 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35½ - —
tech., 29°-30° dms., c.l., works...lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½ - —
26°-27° dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26½ - .28½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½ - .28½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½ - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E of Rockies..lb. .07½ - .08½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms.....lb. .70 - .83
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. 15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .23½ - —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½ - —
Oxaline, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works. lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.10 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.50 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .39 - .41
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroaniline, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroaniln, dms....lb. No stocks
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - —
Paraethylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1550- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradinitrobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 118-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .0725- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0725- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0775- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0750- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0780- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0820- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0845- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0910- —

Paraffin prices in bgs., 5c. per lb. higher; in cns., 1.5c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. in cns., 2.80c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. in cns., 3.80c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .1695- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, chys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroaniln, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .3654- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.....lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, kgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .55 - .58
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —

Penicillin G, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .13 - .14
sodium, wholesalers, bots. (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - .25
cryst., sodium, wholesalers (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - .25
(200,000 units).....bot. .432 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .14½- .16½
procaine, cryst., bulk, 100,000,000-unit lots..100,000 units. .17 - —
in oil, 10 c.c. bots. of 300,000 units, wholesalers..bot. 8.00 -10.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bis.....lb. .25 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. 10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .52 - .52½
futures, bgs., nearby.....lb. .51½- .52
distant.....lb. .51½- .52
Red, cayenne, Louisiana, tongs, bgs., shipment point..lb. .18 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
birdseye, bgs.....lb. .30 - .30½
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb. No stocks
White, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Peppermint, USP, dom., bis.....lb. .75 - .80
imported, bis.....lb. .75 - .80
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld. lb. 10½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .12 - —

Perchlorethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis..lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .10½- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. .80 - .81
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .022 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ref. dms., c.l.lb. 01½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. 04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. 05½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. 06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. 08½- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l.....lb. 06½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. 06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. 08½- —
USP, snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. 08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. 09½- —
California, refy.....lb. 11½- —
soft, wms., c.l.....lb. 06½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. 07½- —
l.c.l.....lb. 07½- —
California refy.....lb. 1075- —

Oleostearin—Petroleum, Fuel Oil

Petrolatum, USP, yellow, soft, dms., c.l..lb. .04½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —
California refy.....lb. .09 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois.....bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky.....bbl. 2.60 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 2.14 - 2.73
Montana.....bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field....bbl. 5.00 - —
Upper field.....bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East.....bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 2.38 - 2.93
North, North-Central.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle.....bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West.....bbl. 2.16 - 2.52
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.50 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C., cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
35° 60° C. 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C. 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .44 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl. 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 2.25 - 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y..bbl. 3.249- —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 2.96 - —

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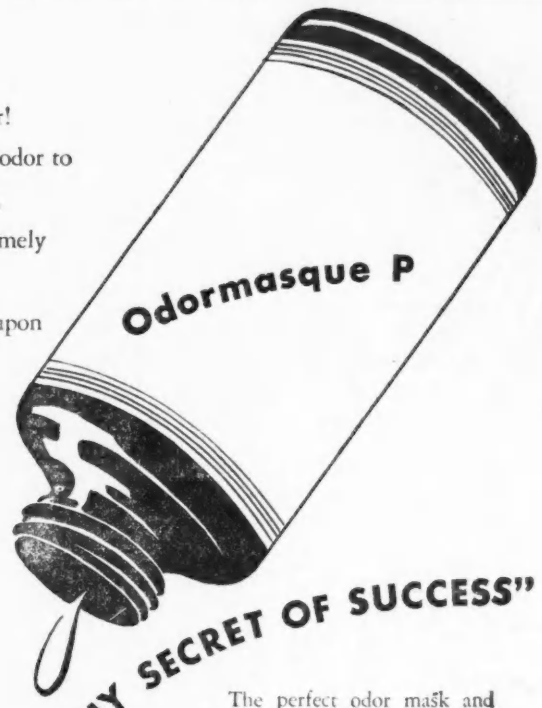

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Petroleum, Fuel Oil—Poppy Seed

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), eastern refinery, Jacksonville, Fla..bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Norfolk, Va. .....bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa. .....bbl. 3.03 - 3.17
Portland, Me.....bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 3.045 - 3.085
Savannah, Ga. .....bbl. 2.99 - 3.03

Diesel, tanks, refinery, California, gal. 0785- .096
Pennsylvania ..... gal. .11 - .125

Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. 09125- —
No. 3 .....gal 08875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. 094 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. 09125- 09625
No. 1, straw.....gal. 08875- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .09 - .10
No. 3 .....gal. 09125- —
range .....gal. 09375- 0975
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....gal. .1125- 13
No. 2.....gal. .11 - 13
No. 3.....gal .11 - 125

Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .113- —
Seattle, Wash .....gal. .128 - —

East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .16 - —

Hexane-type, tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal .16 - —

Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- 13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .1225- .13

Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r..gal. .123 - —
205-260 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
244-362 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
307-360 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1025- .115
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery...gal. .0875- —

tankwagon, Baltimore .....gal. .175 - —
Boston .....gal. .16 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .194 - —
Detroit .....gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .16 - —
Newark .....gal. .15 - —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .175 - —
Providence .....gal. .165 - —
Rochester .....gal. .175 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .189 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .175 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal .10625- 12
tankwagons, St. Louis.....gal. .1450- —
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .15 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1425- —
Detroit .....gal. .1525- —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —

Petroleum naphtha, high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks..gal. .13 - .145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt..gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .2614
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. 2414- 26
49° C, m.a.p.....gal. .20 - —
26° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - 2614*
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p.....gal. .21 - .2814
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. 2614- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p..gal. 21 - —

V.M.&P., refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .1214- —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash..gal. .12 - —
61-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .1114- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. 12 - —

East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.. gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans..gal. 10 - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .175 - —
Chicago .....gal. .204 - —
Detroit .....gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .205 - —
Newark .....gal. .165 - —
New York.....gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia .....gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .185 - —
St. Louis .....gal. .190 - —

Petroleum solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .115 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.. gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .16 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1514- —
Detroit .....gal. .1714- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1614- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .164 - —
Newark .....gal. .15 - —
New York .....gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .15 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .17 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .17 - —

Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb. .1514- —
lb. .1514- —
l.c.l., works .....lb .1514- —
tanks, works .....lb. .1314- —
50% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works. lb .1214- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1214- —
tanks, works .....lb. .1014- —

Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1314- .14
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1414- .1434
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1214- .13
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1414- .1434
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .1514
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1314- .1334
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .1314
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .1314- .14
tanks, same basis.....lb. .118 - .12
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .92 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .93 - .96
Phenolsulfonate, NF, fib dms., ton lots, works..lb .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb lots, works..lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .3114- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .6414- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots....lb. 4.50 - 6.60
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.....lb 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works.....lb 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib dms.....lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib dms.....lb. 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 2614- .27
10-lb cyls., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, dicalcium (see under D.)
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.i., car at mine..long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., c.i., same basis..long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., c.i., same basis..long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis, long ton 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76% b.p.l., c.i., same basis..long ton. 7.31 - —
65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.78 - —
68% b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.98 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 6.93 - —

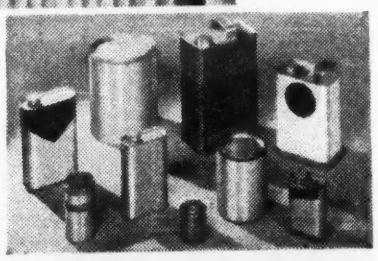
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-29% P_2O_5..long ton. 6.00 - —
30-32% P_2O_5.....long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.....lb. .33 - .36
tins, export .....lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns .....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb .11 - .14
Pentoxide, dms c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works..lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .14
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
bgs., works .....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1014- .2114
Pacific Coast, dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2014- .2214
Pacific Coast, dlvd.....lb .2214- —
Picht leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. .....os. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots. vials.....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .2314- .24
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .4214- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .4514- —
wise., N.Y.C.....gal. .5414- —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .3414- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Pinetoline, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb. 1.65 - —
98%, same basis.....lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works..ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton. 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .1014- .1034
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb. 04 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ex whse. East...100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb 1014- .1014
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz. 98.00 -101.00
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 11.75 -13.50
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, bgs. 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .29 - .35

Plain color polystyrene prices in dms., 1gc. per lb. higher.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures.....lb. .2414- .25
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .2214- .23
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .1514- .16
futures, bgs.....lb. .1014- .1014

Uncanny Facts
The Greeks had a word for it! "Kanastron" was their word for a food or drink container. Kanastron became "canister"—then "can."
170 cans per person! That's about the average yearly consumption of motor oil, drugs, canned foods, beer and other everyday products in America!
Junior member of the family of Continental products is molded plastics—for radio cases, automotive parts, etc. CCC also makes fibre drums, paper cups and containers, crown caps and cork products.
How Continental's 1947 income pie was divided. Materials and outside services, salaries and wages were the biggest items of expense. (Sales reached an all-time high—$266 million plus!)
The ancient Greeks would have been flabbergasted by the amazing variety of containers that are used today. (Particularly metal containers!) Nowadays, billions of cans in scores of shapes and sizes carry everything from soup to nuts, aspirin to paint. In fact, about 2500 different products come in cans.
Add to cans the many other products we now make (listed under that picture of a stork carrying our latest "baby") and you'll soon see why we say, "The bigger the family, the better the service."
The bigger the family...
CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
...the better the service!



We're sure the ad above—one of a series now appearing in national magazines—will tell you something new about Continental. In your field, of course, Continental is no newcomer. The wide variety of top-grade Triple-C containers such as the following have long been popular:

"Tripletite" friction-plug containers, and square or oblong "F-style" cans—plain or lithographed with your own design.

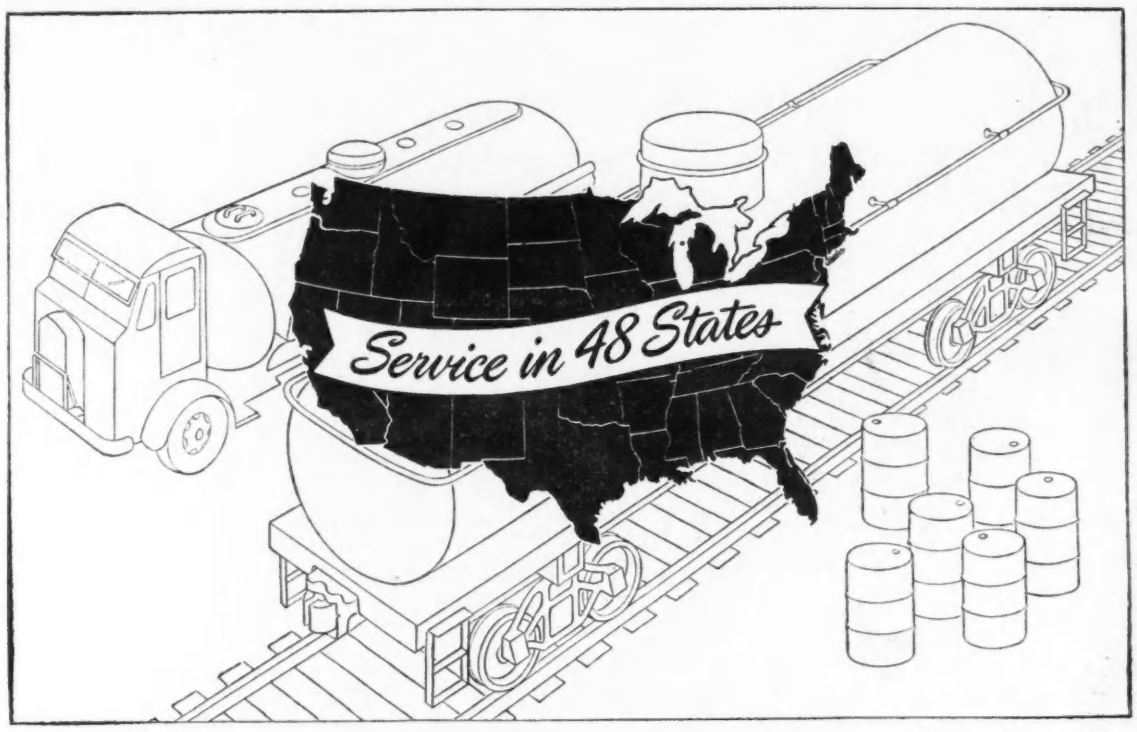
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90% dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works.....
100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 08- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works. lb. 03.75- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 03.95- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. 03¼- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 07¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. 08 - —
Potassium abietate..... lb. 08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms..... lb. 28 - 30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.... lb. 20 - 22
powd., dms.. ..... lb. 22 - 24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. 12½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. 12¾- 12½
Potash bichromate in bbls., ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton 200.00 - —
ton lots, works. .....ton.218.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.225.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .18 - —
25-200 lbs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - 34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. 06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs..... lb. .27 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. 08½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls ..... lb. .29 - .32
powd., bbls..... lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms... lb. .35½- .40½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works..... lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works..... lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms.... lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic)
USP, sticks, cns..... lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns..... lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms..... lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines.. unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - .21
Metabisulphite, gran., bbl..... lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal. .....unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works..... lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., kegs, works. lb. .21½- .22¼
USP, dms., works..... lb. .23½- .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .13 - 13¾
Prussiate, red, kgs..... lb. .55 - 65
Yellow, bbls..... lb. .19 - —
Riboflavate, tech., bbls..... lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works..ton 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 25° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, cns., works..... lb. .60 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..... lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls..... lb. .14½- 15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O, min. 90%, works..ton.32.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF., dms..lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Titanate, cns., c.l., works..... lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works..... lb. .12½- —
2,000 lbs. or less, works..... lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l..... lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% Mesh, works...ton.14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works. lb. .43 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms. lb. .50 - .53
Prickly ash bark, bls..... lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs..... lb. .26 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls..... lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots. lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .067 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, works..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l..... lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½- —
smaller containers..... lb. .12½- —
tanks ..... lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. equald..... lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .15½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots. works.....kilo 70.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- .04
Chicago ..... lb. .04½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .03½- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .03½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03½- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton..... lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots... lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .29
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, 8ms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works.gal. 8.10 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. 24½- 25
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. 35½- 42
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works frt. equald. gal 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 69½- 70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots. gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $5 to $7.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works..... lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works..... lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..... lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works..... lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, ois .....lb. .07 .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. 17½- —
liq., 25% tannin, bbls., works.lb. 09½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l....lb. .14 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l...lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 62% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra..lb. 1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.... lb. 33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs..... lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs..... lb. 1.00 - 1.90
Quinidine, NF, V. cryst., cns....oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns..... oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns..... oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. 1.00 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. 1.30 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs..... oz No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.... oz .75 - —
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs... oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP..... oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 Nom.
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..... oz 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .60 Nom.
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs..... oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .44½- .46



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- ***Choice of solvency. From pure paraffins to pure aromatics plus materials of intermediate solvency.***
- ***Any desired boiling range. From 5° F. upward in some fractions.***
- ***High degree of purity. Good odor and constant continuity of specifications.***
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R Salt—Soda Ash, Dense

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .69 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb 1.10 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine)
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coal tar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y.. lb. .11½- .11¾
Red, iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J..lb. .05¼- .09¼
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works. lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- .02¾

Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).

Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .25 - .28
Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾ - .06
ex whse., New York..N.....lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¼ - .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24¼- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. .....lb. .22¼- .45
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 - —
95%, feeding grade, bots.....kilo 118.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb 23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....oz. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. 13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13 - 13½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - 5.00
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.95
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.95
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - 8.95
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.05
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.80 - 9.50
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.35
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.40 - —
Rotenone, cryst, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. .....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots. .....grm. .23 - .29

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .52 - .56
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .36 - .38
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb 1.55 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.28.00 -30.00
boxes .....lb 25.00 -26.00
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .85 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08¾
Salicin, bots. .....lb. No stocks
ens. .....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. .....lb 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.40 -23.00
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton.19.60 -21.00
l.c.l. .....ton.24.10 -26.10
Saltcake dom., bulk, works..... ton 25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs.13.15 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.13.40 -13.65
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs 9.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., ens.....kilo.175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, ens. .....lb 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, ens. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., ens. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs .....lb. .13 - .14
Scheeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Schlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¾- —
Sclerafun, powd., ens., 10-lb lots...lb. 2.10 - —
ens., 1,000-lb lots.....lb 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.05
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Pods, bls. .....lb .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb lots..lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots...lb. .74½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .75 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .77 - —
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .61 - .62
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton.24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works...ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- .25
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. .....oz. .74⅜- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots..oz. .62½- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .62½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .62¾- —
250-oz lots .....oz. 63 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .48 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .49¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls. .....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns .....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.78 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —

ANOTHER PRICE REDUCTION in *Furfuryl Alcohol*

Now 18c Per Pound in Tank Cars—and Greater Reductions in LCL Prices

A year ago we were able to announce a five percent reduction in the price of this versatile alcohol in tank car lots. And now we are glad to announce an additional reduction of one cent per pound in tank car lots and a proportionately still greater price reduction in LCL quantities.

In the face of rising costs, this downward trend in FA prices is an additional reason for you to investigate its possibilities. Some of the properties and established uses of FA are indicated below. They may suggest how you can use it to advantage.

SOLUBILITY:

Miscible with alcohol, chloroform, ether, coal tar solvents and most other nonparaffinic hydrocarbon solvents. Partially miscible with linseed oil. Immiscible (at room temperature) with lard, menhaden, rape seed and similar oils. Dissolves nitrocellulose, dyes, many resins (both synthetic and natural) and many organic compounds.

RESIN FORMER:

With MINERAL ACIDS. Extremely reactive in the presence of mineral acids, rapidly forming a black resin without application of external heat. When cured the resin is extremely chemical-resistant.

With PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS. Reaction with phenolic resins yields products of good mechanical strength and alkali resistance. In addition, furfuryl alcohol and phenol, cresol or resorcinol can be reacted to form thermosetting resins.

With FORMALDEHYDE. Liquid resins useful as varnishes and binders are made by condensation of formaldehyde with furfuryl alcohol in an acidic medium.

With OTHER MATERIALS. Furfuryl Alcohol can also be reacted with melamine, ureas, thiocyantes and other materials to produce resins with interesting and promising properties.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL USES:

Textile Printing. Ability to disperse difficultly soluble dyes makes it valuable in textile printing. Furfuryl Alcohol used as a dye solvent in textile printing, tends to promote greater color stability and indications are that the color is rendered more resistant to washing.

Abrasive Wheels. Ability of Furfuryl Alcohol to act as a solvent for phenolic resins and as a plasticizer for mixture of abrasive grain and resin, makes it useful in the manufacture of abrasive wheels.

Paint Remover. Furfuryl Alcohol is an effective paint, varnish and lacquer remover.

Carrier For Organic Substances. The ability of Furfuryl Alcohol to penetrate into wood and other porous materials has extended its use as a vehicle for organic substances.

Wetting Agent. This alcohol is useful in obtaining more uniform mixes in the manufacture of cold molded plastics.

Data Sheets, Reaction Charts and the help of our Technical Staff are available upon request.

QO CHEMICALS

NEW PRICE SCHEDULE
(in effect March 1, 1948)

TANK CARS . . . . . $0.18 pound
f.o.b. Niagara Falls, New York

DRUM-CARLOADS . . . . . $0.215 pound
f.o.b. Waverly, New York
80 Drums (500 pounds net each)

DRUMS L.C.L. . . . . $0.23 pound
f.o.b. Waverly, New York or Cedar Rapids, Ia.
(also stocked at Los Angeles, Calif.)
500 pounds net

CANS . . . . . $0.30 pound
f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Iowa or Waverly, New York
9, 45, and 90 pounds net

The Quaker Oats Company CHEMICALS DEPT.

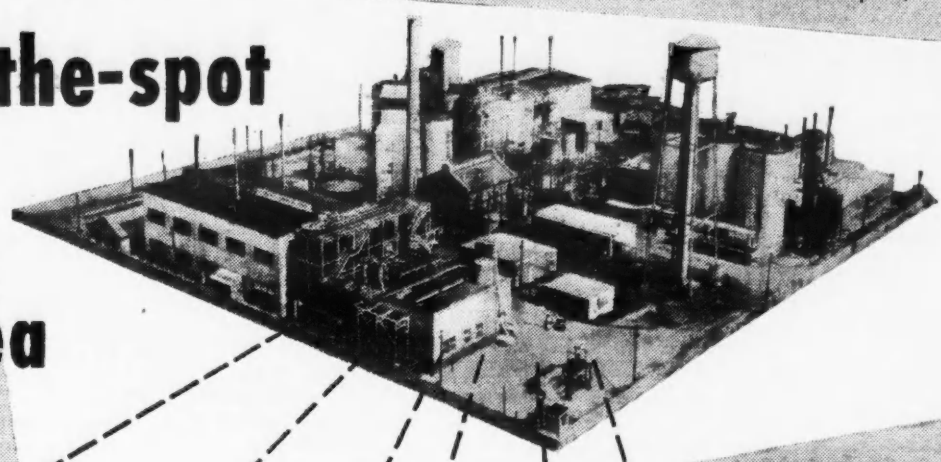
1950F BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.
141 W. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

EASTERN SALES OFFICE, 1239F WHITEHALL BLDG., 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

In the United Kingdom, Quaker Oats Ltd., Southall, Middlesex, England
In Australia, Swift & Company, Pty. Ltd., Sydney
In Europe, Quaker Oats-Graanproducten N. V., Rotterdam, The Netherlands; Quaker Oats (France) S.A., 42, Rue Pasquier, Paris 8E, France

Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation conveniently located on the Delaware River, Cornwells Heights (just outside of Philadelphia).

your johnny-on-the-spot supplier in the Philadelphia area



SULPHURIC ACID
66°—98%

NITRIC ACID
36° 38° 40° 42°

MIXED ACID
to order

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION
32°

MURIATIC ACID
18° 20° 22°

ANHYDROUS GLAUBER'S SALT

DINITRO-CHLOROBENZENE
—minimum setting point 46° Centigrade

Acids delivered in tankwagons, carboys (13 and 6½ gals.) and 750 lb. drums.

Dinitrochlorobenzene delivered in tankwagons, 55 gal. drums and carboys.

Anhydrous Glauber's Salt shipped in 200 lb. bags.

Cornwell Chemical Corporation
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA.
Telephone: Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7358, Cornwells 0302 · Cable: SEECHEM

Soda Ash, Dense—Sodium Sulphide

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.23 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.18 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss R and N. of south bound of Ky., 31°, Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

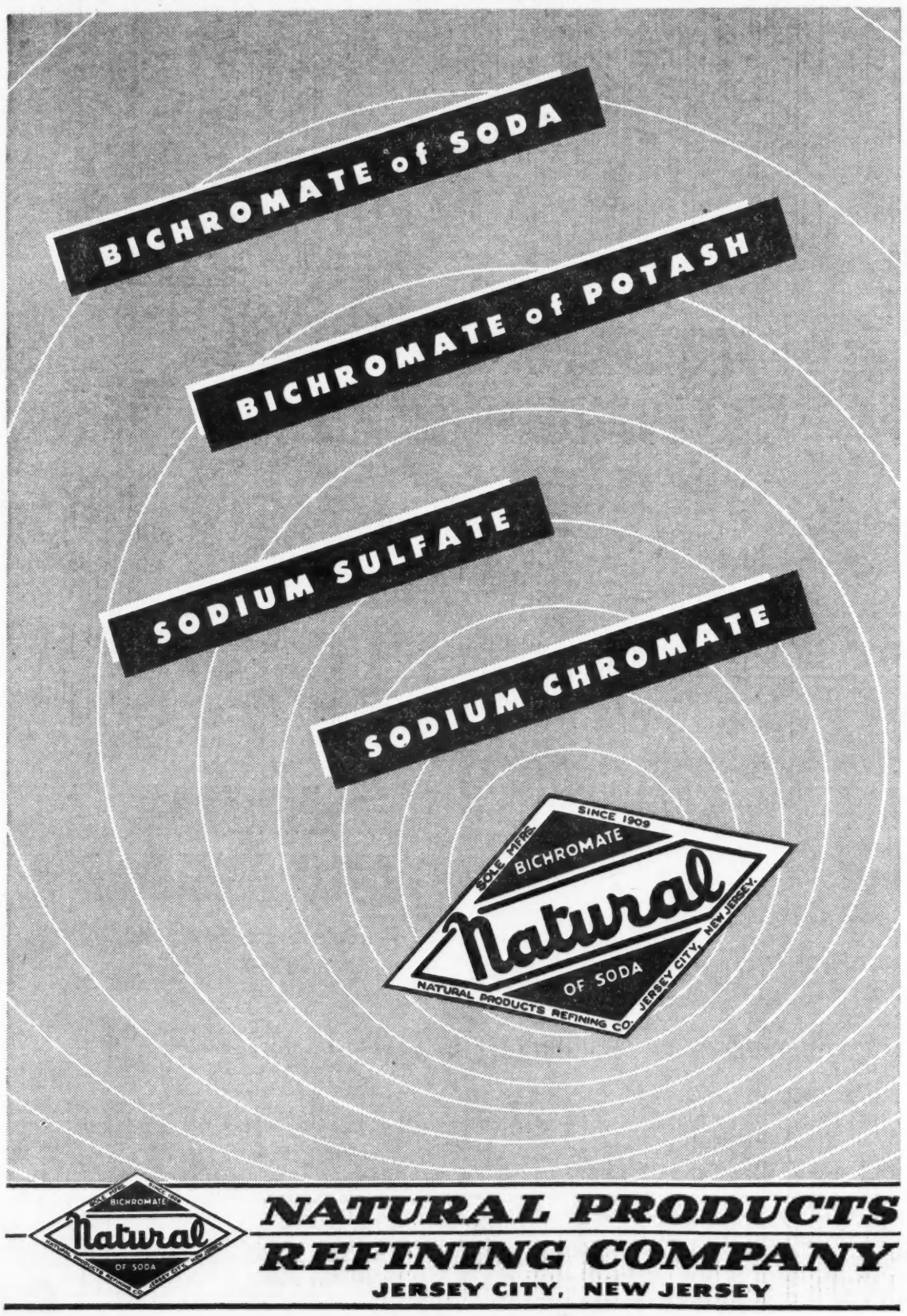
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.70 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.25
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
40%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.70 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash

Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .09½- .11
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. 07½- .08½
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls. works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms. works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- .13½
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .09½
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .11½- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- .12½
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. 07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 07½- .08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. 08¼- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms. .....lb. .21 - .25
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms. .....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. 14½- .15
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .10½- .11½
anhydrous dms., works.....lb. 11¾- .12
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 10¼- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Glycerophosphate, NF, dake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
USP, xlbbls, dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .09 - .10
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - 5.20
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metal, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Metanilate, bgs .....lb .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.37.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf-Pac. whse..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis .....ton.41.50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¼- —
West coast ports..100 lbs 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 3.55 - 7.1
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.70 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .14 - —
smaller lots same basis ..lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.80
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.29
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. 16 - 16¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. 12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works.....lb .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.00
tanks, works .....ton.29.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .58 - —
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VIII, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .16¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphoindigotate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l. works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
fump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75



Sodium sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb .30 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. 12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.....lb. 04½ - —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10½ - —
2,000 lbs. and less, works.....lb. .10½ - .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾ - —
Thiosulphate, tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb 1.40 - 1.45
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb .70 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose, low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs. same basis. lb .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms. works. lb 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, divd., dms..lb .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works. gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works..... gal. .27 - .30
Petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .27 - —
150°F flash, tanks, same basis. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. 25½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .1855 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. 26½ - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb 26¾ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 27 - 30½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —
Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works. lb. 01¾ - —
powd., super. bgs., c.l., works..lb. 05¼ - —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. 12 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.01 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.42 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.16 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.12 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.53 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs 7.27 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. 08½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 09½ - .09¾
imported, bgs., c.l.....lb 09 - —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs.....lb. 0500 - .0750
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. 60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. 33 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. 07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb .19 - .20
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram. 2.20 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 1.76 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. 14 - .16
98% bbls.....lb. 23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. 22 - 24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .43½ - .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms.....lb 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. 07½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 08½ - .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophantin, bots.....oz.30.00 - 50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb 50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb 9.00 - —
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms works..lb 10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb 8.00 - 8.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 8.00 - 8.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.85
precipitated, USP, bbls, bgs.. lb 18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 4.05 - 6.10
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 5.90

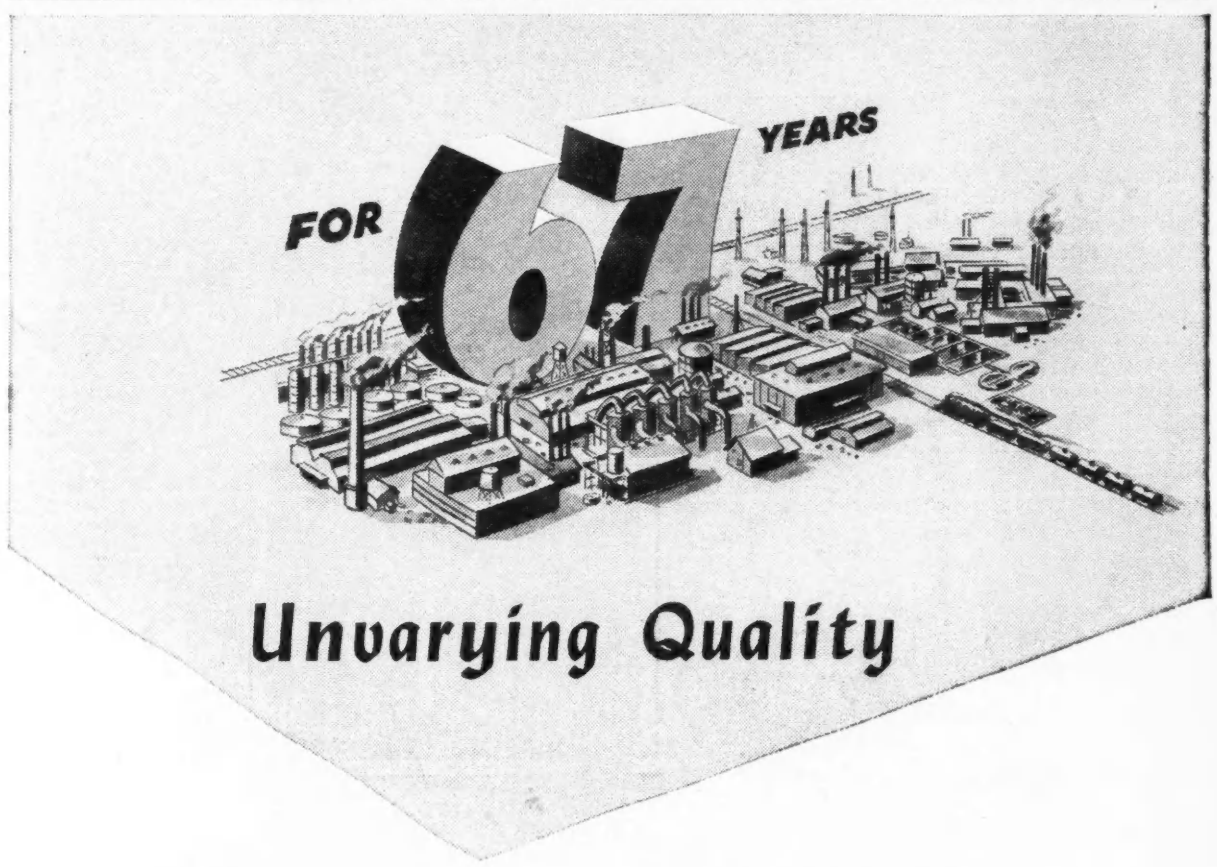
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.35
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs 2.15 - 2.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.30
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 6.80
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.00
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼ - —
10 gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. 07¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. 0635 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - 0535
refrigeration, cyls. l.c.l. works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock, ton.85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. 10½ - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. 09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb .14½ - —
Leaves 30%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto.unit-ton. .76½ - .78
Florida .....unit-ton. 56 - 59
other points .....unit-ton. 57 - 59
Delivery points Ariz. Calif. Colo. Ida., Kans. Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18 19 or 20% a.p.a. ½c per unit-ton higher

Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto.unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina .....unit-ton. 75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. 80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 7½c per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l .....ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works .....ton.27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. .....ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .16¾ - —
fancy, loose .....lb. .17 - —
special, loose .....lb. .16½ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .08½ - .09
50%, dms .....lb. .12½ - .13
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.00 - —

Tankage, animal, fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.i., Chicago..... unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.i., bulk bulk..unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls .....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.....lb. 10½ - 10¾
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .09½ - .09⅝
lava, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .56 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .69 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l. same basis..long ton 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. .....lb. .44½ - .47
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb .24½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - 25¾
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South.....lb. 14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. 13 - —
prime, dms.....lb. .67 - .82
extra, dms .....lb. .77 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. 19½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 19 - —



Unvarying Quality

Soda Ash
Chlorine
Caustic Soda
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Potash
Calcium Chloride
Specialty Cleansers
Sodium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Chloride
Potassium Carbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate

In the course of the 67 years since SOLVAY was established, we have never deviated from our original policy of producing chemicals of unvarying high quality. It is this consistently uniform high quality which has kept SOLVAY the leader in the field over a period of more than two generations.

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ALKALIES CHEMICALS
SINCE 1881

Terpinyl Acetate—V.M.P. Naphtha

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.....lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks .....lb. .50 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb 15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Thiourea, tech., dms., works.....lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .25 - .28
futures, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).

Tin chloride (stannic), anhyd., dms. .....lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, bgs., bbls., works.....lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. 1.03 - —
Straits .....lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 18 - .18½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 18 - .18½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20 - .20½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tin tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms..lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.24
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base (see Orthotoluidin)
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2° indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .28 - .30
1° nitration, ret. dms., works. ..gal. .35 - .37
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works. gal. .28 - .30

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (5¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va. 30c. 30c. (3c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Tonga, 36% bark and vine, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .43
smaller pks. .....lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .66 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½- .09¼

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09½- .10
Zone 2.....lb. .10 - —
Zone 3.....lb. .10½- —
Zone 4.....lb. .10½- —

Trichlorethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

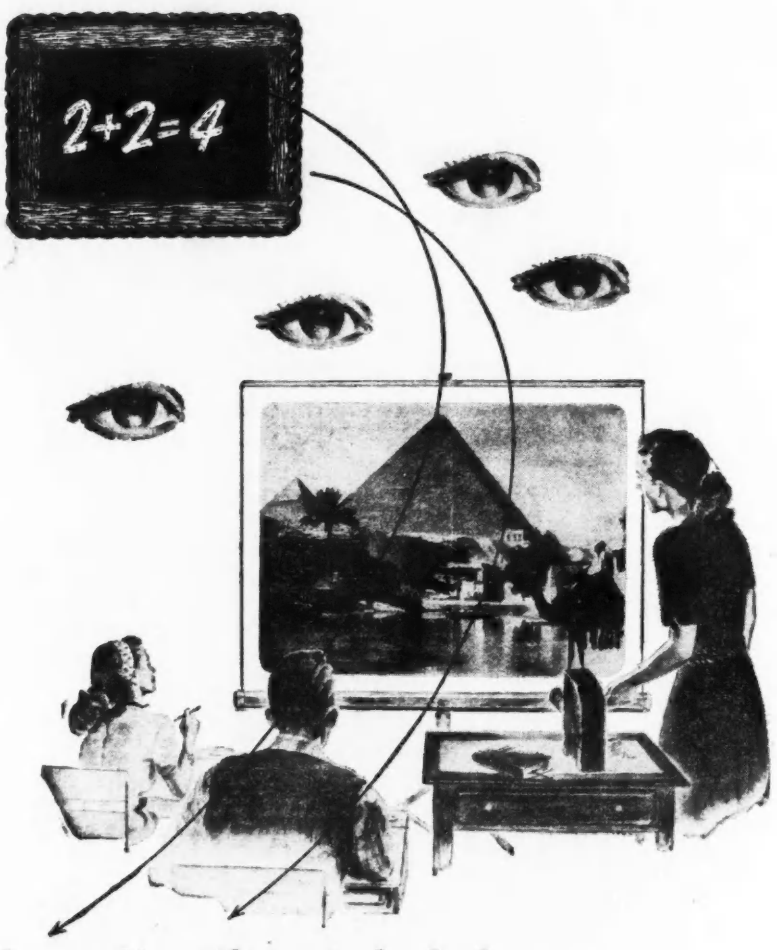
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .36½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .37½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .22½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb .51½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks .....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb .29½- 33½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .30 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works....lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .0175- —
double-grd., c.l., works.....lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls., Apr.-May lb. .27 - .27½
Haitian, futures, bls.....lb. .12 - 12½
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. 15½- 16
Madras, bgs., May.....lb. .22 - .22½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, East .....gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC.....gal. .63 - .75
tanks, works .....gal. .35 - .50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works. .....ton.78.50 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.81.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west.ton.90.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and east..ton.85.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west..ton.94.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B, N basis, Belle, W. Va.....ton.100.00 - —
C and D, same basis.....ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. 12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .35 - .37
Indian, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock....ton.81.00 -87.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.57.00 -58.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .11 - .11½
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
whole, tins .....lb. 6.35 - 7.35
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret, dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V M.P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).



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Wahoo Root Bark—Zinc Oxide

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Tree bark, bls.. .....lb. .56 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.$3.00 -$5.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.80.00 -81.00
extract, liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
tanks, works.....lc. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09¾- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs..lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .69 - .71
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .58 - .59
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
refined, bgs. .....lb. .65 - .66

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .66 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb. .75 Nom.
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .70 Nom.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .75 Nom.
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.10 Nom.
No. 2 .....lb. 1.08 Nom.

powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Wax, ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .13½- .14½
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .25½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis...lb. .21¼- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .21¼- .22½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .19¾- —
smaller ctns., same basis....lb. .20 - .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .34½- .35½
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots....lb. .66 - .67
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .70 - .71
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs...lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p. bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.....lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .43 - .45
cake, cs.....lb. .44 - .46
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.....ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works.ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.... ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l .....ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs, c.l. Ohio works..ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.....lb 06 - 07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed green. bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.20 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7° ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret drus., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb 42¼- —
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indust., ret dms., works..gal. .37 - .39
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld.gal. .28 - .30
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - .30
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .36 - .38
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .31 - .33
6°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .41 - .43
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld gal. .38 - .40
8°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .45 - .47
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld gal .40 - .42

Prices on 3 to 10 degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 31c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.). and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.)

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .85 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse 1c. per lb higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. 29½- —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.. lb 1.00 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis.....lb 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 61¾- .62¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61¾- .63¾
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works. lb. 01¾- 02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome...lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - —
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis .....lb No stocks
Carbonate, tech, rubber makers', bbls., works. lb. .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bols .....lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0425- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0300- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 - .32
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .35 - .36
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1250- .13
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1375- .15
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.05 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .47
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .01¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .12 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., dlvd. lb. 21¼- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. 42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
80%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —

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ABRIL N D
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Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbls., prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0365	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.11	- —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.48	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.49	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	5.55	- —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.50	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher			
Sulphide, pure, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 2.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31	- .32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ctns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	- —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32	- —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	- —
Pac. coast	lb.	.09½	- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	- —
basic carbonate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	- —
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.00	- —
Oxide, 88%, 92%, grd., bbls. or bgs., any quantity, works	lb.	.25	- —
98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.45	- .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.60	- .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.04½	- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	- —
2,000 lbs., works	lb.	.05¾	- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.12	- .16
Sulphate, basic, cake, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	- —
2,000 lbs. and less, works	lb.	.38½	- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the June 7 issue of OPD.

Sterling Drug Names Gray Vice-President

Sterling Drug Company, New York, has appointed R. E. Gray divisional vice-president of its Centaur-Caldwell division. Mr. Gray has been associated with the Sterling organization since 1931 and is its general sales manager.

Army Denied Fertilizer

—*Continued from page 3*

second decontrol act provision requiring the Army to supply 50 percent of the export requirements of the United States means that about 30,500 tons of nitrogen must be diverted from occupied to non-occupied areas and with the requirement that it match the exports from all other areas it would have meant the diversion of another 60,000 tons.

2. An amendment was written into the bill on the floor of the senate, at the request of Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, requiring the Army to make available enough anhydrous ammonia from ordnance production to the domestic fertilizer industry to meet its requirements so that domestic fertilizer needs can be met. It is estimated that this would amount to about 5 percent of the Army production or equal to about 60,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

The Army had asked the committee for additional funds for nitrogen production in view of the requirements of the second decontrol act and the provision for matching fertilizer exports financed with ECA funds to the non-occupied areas of Europe. The money was to be spent to put the two idle ammonia "trains" at Cactus into operation, and to remove two other idle "trains" at the Missouri, La., plant to some other ordnance plant.

The request led to a searching investigation last week by the senate committee into the failure of the Army to lease the Cactus plant to private industry after five months of negotiation. This the Army blamed on the complexities of the situation of trying to find a proper basis of evaluating the bids received for the plant. Strong hints were given that there has been a terrific amount of politic pressure injected into the situation.

The Army received four bids for leasing the plant last January 15. These were from the Phillips Petroleum Company, the Spencer Oronite Co., present operator under contract with the Army, the Cactus Corporation and Beverley Fertilizer Company. On a twenty-year lease basis, Beverley had the highest firm bid of $10,000,000; Cactus had a guaranteed minimum of $9,200,000; Phillips had a guaranteed minimum rental of $4,562,000, plus a participating plan based upon the amount produced, and Spencer guaranteed a minimum of $2,850,000 with the maximum depending on production.

Early in Febraury, the Army decided it needed further information from the bidders and later in the month a request for additional information was made. On the basis of such information it was decided that the Phillips bid was the most attractive offer and on March 11 negotiations were entered into with that company. That same afternoon, Assistant Secretary Gordon Gray who was handling the negotiation, received a call from the senate small business committee as to why he had not allowed Best Fertilizer Company to participate in the bidding. Twenty-four hours later the negotiations with Phillips were suspended.

Subsequently, according to Mr. Gray, there was "exhibited an interest by the Attorney General, an assistant Attorney General, various members of Congress and other governmental officials. I might say that there has been tremendous interest in this plant. We have had communications from twenty Congressmen and about fifteen senators, several government agencies, political parties, and private citizens."

Later it was decided to draw up a definitive lease form—one in which all the bidder had to do was fill in the figure of his offer as all of the other terms and conditions were set and fixed. This was given to the four bidders on May 4 with the request that they submit the lease within three weeks with a firm rental figure. Mr. Gray said that he did not consider that as a request for new bids and therefore did not believe that others should be invited to participate.

On May 25 the Army received the replies from the four firms. On May 28, Mr. Gray said, the department received a letter from Spencer saying that it had reconsidered its proposal and the figures they had used and wished to withdraw its bid. As the matter now stands there are only three firms bidding for lease of the plant—Phillips, Beverley and Cactus.

It was the intention of the Army, Mr. Gray said, when it was discovered how greatly it was going to be necessary to step up production of nitrogen to meet the new commitments placed upon the Army by the second decontrol act and the ECA program, to discontinue all further negotiations for the leasing of the Cactus plant, and the Army instead would make the capital expenditures to place the plant into full operation.

In view of the denial of additional funds by the committee and its instructions to the Army to lease the plant as soon as feasible, the decision to discontinue negotiations which was made subsequent to the May 25 offers from the bidders, will be rescinded in all probability, and negotiations will be resumed.

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Drug Law Is Ten Years Old

As the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act comes to its tenth birthday, those who so ably represented the three industries affected in the long, complicated job of constructing the statute can look with unqualified pride on the results of their collaboration with the legislative and administrative agencies of the government. It is true they might have initiated the patently desirable revision of the law of 1906, and perhaps thereby saved themselves much labor and concern. But, that was not the way of those days, and even when a bill of revision was launched in Congress, flat opposition, rather than constructive collaboration, at first predominated. It is greatly to the credit of the foresighted, objectively minded leaders of the three industries that better judgment later prevailed.

Those who labored in the construction of the food, drug, and cosmetic act of 1938, not only provided the public with necessary protection, they also gave the food, drug, and cosmetic industries a sound position in the areas of public welfare in which they function. Beyond that, those collaborators for public assurance laid the foundation, firm and broad, for a practical understanding and a practicable program of cooperation between government and business—the nucleus of the working partnership which should characterize all their relations.

Nutrition, medicine, and cosmetology have progressed far since 1938, sometimes along ways then undreamed of. Consequently it has been necessary to adjust the food, drug, and cosmetic act to markedly new conditions. Legislatively, administratively, and judicially, the adjustments have been competent and the results have been satisfactory—largely because of the understanding and attitudes deriving from the new philosphy and new concepts exemplified in the new law. Not everything with which the law has had to do has been in accord with the purposes of its administrators. Not everything that has had to do with the law has been in agreement with the beliefs of those to whom the statute applies. But, the differences have been composed in an orderly, friendly manner. Muckraking has been conspicuously absent. If the food, drug, and cosmetic act of 1938 had done nothing more—its achievements spread far more widely—it would deserve a full measure of business acclaim.

Economic Reforms Inevitable

Those who can recall the "Tugwell" bill which launched the crusade for drug-law reform in 1933 will see more than a little basic similarity of aim and method in a bill (HR 6918) introduced in Congress about a week ago. This measure is designed to "prevent further price increases, reduce present prices, and allocate and control production and distribution as necessary to distribute equitably commodities in short supply and to maintain stable prices." The scope of this 1948 bill is far wider than the 1933 attempt to handicap the food and drug industries: in that, it reflects the interim trend of thought relative to governmental functioning. Its significance should not be lost in its ambitiousness.

HR 6918 will not be passed during the session of Congress in which it was introduced. Doubtless it will die in its sleep in the banking committee of the house. But, its ghost will walk, with ever-heavier tread, again and again. The idea on which it is hung is a popular one—get government to solve all the problems of all branches of economics.

If government had been successful—as it eventually would have been, whatever opposition was arrayed against it—in its attempt of fifteen years ago utterly to take over the solution of the problems of social and commercial economics arising from the marketing of food, drugs, and cosmetics, private enterprise would have but little part in that business today. Fortunately for all concerned—especially for the public—the food, drug, and cosmetic industries recognized their shortcomings under the glare of public denunciation, and set about taking an earnest-effort part in their efficient, yet reasonable remedying. The task of their leaders in accomplishing that was neither simple nor easy—and the job took five years.

There are problems of social and commercial economics in the whole of business today. Those who believe in sovereignty of government in all things are no less strenuous than were their predecessors in the 1930s in their efforts to put those problems in the hands of government. It may be five years before they make appreciable progress; but, they will be persistent, and in time, they will succeed—if business itself does not do the job sooner and better.

Many business leaders are pointing out the dissatisfaction of the public with the economic conditions of today. They are pointing out, also, the reasons in business for the increasing antipathy of the public. They are not getting very far with their advocacy of self-reform—self-improvement, in fact. There is a job of improvement to be done. The results of its doing will depend most largely on who does it.

One Less Subdivision

The bill to extend the so-called "reciprocal" trade agreement act, which was passed by Congress last week, has at least one good point: it represents a short step away from the illogical distribution of related functionings among governmental agencies. The bill does a bit of centralizing the handling of tariff matters by taking the determination of facts relevant to contemplated reductions of rates from the Department of State and placing it in the hands of the Tariff Commission.

Some day, as the idea of logically centralized activities spreads over the heterogeneous areas of governmental functioning, all matters which have to do with the operations of ordinary, private business will be handled by one major agency. Today they are in every agency's hands. Conflicts and duplications and confusions and contradictions run all over the place because one thing about business is, at least in part, in the hands of the expansively designated Department of Commerce; while part of the same thing or the whole of an inseparably related other thing is handled by the State, Treasury, Agriculture, Labor, or Interior department—or by two or three of them—perhaps by the extra-departmental Tariff or Federal Trade commission or the Food and Drug Administration. Those who had difficulty finding anything in the welter of war agencies had much less ground to cover than has he who tries to find out how to label, how to pack, how to bill, and how to ship a pound of, say, codeine sulphate to Berlin, with assurance that it will get on the boat, get off, and get to its specified destination.

Extension of the tariff-bargain law reflects some degree of recognition of today's place of the United States in world trade. In too many circles, both business and political, that place has not changed since 1900. Perhaps, some general good will be the outcome—it can be. There is no such possibility of an early improvement in the "who's-got-the-button" system (?) of governmental commercial economy—the congressional insistence that the governmental employment service be transferred from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency too clearly indicates an antagonistic philosophy.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

shows that the United States produces most of the world's supply of the mint oils. It explains that Japanese mint, grown in Japan and Brazil, yields a different oil that is a source of menthol. It describes the various producing areas in Michigan, California, and contains chapters on types of mint, cultural directions, diseases and pests, harvesting, distillation of oil, and on yields, costs, prices, production, and consumption.

Copies can be obtained free by writing to a member of Congress or the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for Farmers' Bulletin 1988.

Congressional Probes Lose Face

Some of the more influential members of Congress are becoming a little alarmed over the lowering of public respect for congressional investigations. They say **there has been too much browbeating of witnesses by the investigators, with the result that the force and effect of the inquiries is being lost in a lack of confidence of the public in the investigation.**

Some of the investigations have been complete flops from the point of view of spending the taxpayers' money. Memorable instances have been the Howard Hughes fiasco and the efforts to uncover leaks into the commodities market that could be pinned on government higher-ups. Resentment also is being expressed against the threats of committees to place controls over the steel industry if it does not do better by the little consumers of steel. Members who are complaining about the way the committees have been operating are talking of starting a reform movement as one of the first orders of business next session.

Incidentally, there will be no dearth of congressional investigations this Summer. A partial list of some just approved in the senate includes $9,000 for study of foot and mouth disease; $50,000 for a study of immigration; $50,000 for investigation of Pacific island possessions; $50,000 for study of the price basing-point decision; $10,000 for a study of national health; $50,000 for studies by the small business committee of the senate.

German Trade Possibilities

What American exporters and importers need to know about economic conditions, foreign trade procedures, and Military Government regulations in order to trade with postwar Germany, is explained in a thirty-four page pamphlet just issued by the Department of Commerce. The pamphlet, entitled "Trading with Postwar Germany," sketches briefly the economic backgrounds of the American, British, French, and Soviet zones and describes the needs of each zone in terms of international trade.

Export and import potentialities of the American and British zones are explained in some detail. More than 325 possible exports and about 150 possible imports are listed. The possible exports include iron and steel products, electrical equipment, scientific instruments, textiles, rubber products, glass, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and many other commodities. Listed among possible imports are certain foodstuffs, forest and paper products, and minerals and nonferrous metals.

Somewhat similar information is given, though in less detail, regarding the export and import potentialities of the French and Soviet zones. No lists of commodities suitable for export or import are available, however, from the Soviet zone. For the French zone, about 150 possible exports are listed. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from any field office of the Department of Commerce for a nickel.

ECA—Dole or Assistance

Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, is reported to be more than a little concerned over the trend of requests from Europe for financial aid from this country under the European Recovery Program. The trend is predominantly in the direction of temporary relief, such as for food, clothing, and other items that have no direct relation to rebuilding industry.

The primary aim of ECA was to help Europe rebuild industrially so that it could get its economy going up to a point when it could again provide for its own needs. But, the requests for the first two quarters were centered almost entirely on food and fuel which had nothing to do with the capital goods industry.

The hope is that the trend is only temporary and that ECA will not be looked upon or turned into another international WPA. Hoffman is said to be looking into the situation closely and is asking Averell Harriman, his roving ambassador, to inquire into the problem.

Government Contract Variety

One of the offshoots of the Hoover commission investigation of efficiency in the executive branch of the government may be the development of a program for uniform government contracts.

In its wanderings through the maze of government red tape, duplication, and overlapping activities, the one thing which the commission has encountered at almost every turn has been the fact that each department and agency has its own type of contract under which it does business with industry. This is not only inefficiency in itself, but is cause for difficult problems in industry.

The commission doesn't have time to go into the subject fully—it is required to make a report and findings to Congress next January—so it has asked the Bureau of the Budget to look into the problem. This, the bureau is now doing with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Government Reports.

2 ACIDS

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Heavy Chemicals

Establishment of aluminum sulphate at a higher selling basis was responsible for an advance in the index number for general chemicals to 208.7, compared with 208.1 in the preceding week and 199.3 for the corresponding week in 1947. An advance of one-half cent per pound in sodium cyanide has been announced effective July 1 and metallic sodium will be revised upward 1½c. per pound on that date. No increase in the price of synthetic glacial acetic acid is contemplated at this time. As previously noted a number of industrial chemicals will be advanced at the beginning of the month and the current trend of prices is distinctly in favor of sellers. The mounting costs of labor, raw materials and transportation are the principal propelling influences behind the present market price movement.

Reports from a large strikebound alkali producing plant in Ohio have been more optimistic during the past week and it is hoped an early settlement of labor difficulties will be accomplished. Soda ash has improved its supply position this month as a result primarily of the closing down of several glass factories. Production has continued short of requirements but the supply situation at the close is appreciably better than at the beginning of the second quarter. Caustic soda has also shown improvement but is substantially short of current requirements. Chlorine is in better shape than a month ago. The supply of chlorine cylinder containers is definitely short and without much improvement in sight over the remainder of the year. There will be quite a differential of producers' prices for oxalic acid at the beginning of the month. All producers of phosphorus oxychloride and trichloride will not advance prices on July 1. The condition of most potash chemicals has improved but the markets have not assumed a normal condition to date. The shortage of nickel metal has kept production of nickel sulphate from matching demand from platers although other nickel salts have remained about flush with requirements.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.0 percent for the week ending June 12, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 92.9 in the preceding week and 107.2 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Aluminum Sulphate—Sales of both grades of this chemical have been made at higher prices and the market for commercial is now firmly established at $1.30 per 100 pounds in paper bags carlot shipments from works and at $1.70 for 100 pounds for smaller quantities. Iron free is priced at $2.50 per 100 pounds in paper bags, carlot shipments from works and at $2.90 per 100 pounds for smaller quantities.

Bauxite — Wartime investigations of bauxite deposits in Union and Pontotoc Counties of northeastern Mississippi, not far from Tupelo, are described in a publication released by the Bureau of Mines. Five new bauxite deposits, small and of low-grade, were found, according to the report. Drilling operations were conducted by the Bureau on properties of three landowners in Union County and 36 in Pontotoc County. In all, 97 holes were drilled, but bauxite or bauxitic clay was found in only 18 holes. About 58,000 tons were indicated, the report states. New deposits, representing about 12,000 tons of low-grade ore, were discovered in only five of the 18 holes. The rest of the bauxite was found on or near known deposits. The report includes maps and all pertinent drill-hole information. A copy of Report of Investigations 4235, "Bauxite Deposits in Union and Pontotoc Counties, Miss.," may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Bleaching Powder—Supply situation has shown improvement during the month and prompt shipments for domestic use are available at current prices. Export inquiry is reported fair with sales restricted on account of a scarcity of containers suitable for foreign transportation.

Chlorine—Stocks in tankcars were fairly tight last week with supply easement rather spotty. It was stated that stocks were shorter here than in some other areas. The shortage of cylinders has made it difficult to maintain regular shipments in those containers while demand is showing seasonal expansion for water purification. According to producers, it is impossible to purchase small cylinder containers for delivery within seven or eight months.

Defluorinated Phosphate — Priced at $41.65 per ton for bags in carlots for 65½ percent b-p-l and not less than 31 percent calcium and 13.10 percent phosphorus. The 92½ percent b-p-l is priced at $52.50 per ton in carlots. This latter contains not less than 32 percent calcium. Both prices are f.o.b. the works.

Copper Hydrate—Consuming inquiry is described as fair with stocks adequate to meet requirements promptly. While some of this material is used for fungicide purposes, most buyers prefer copperoxychloride sulphate which is also available for prompt shipment at former price levels.

Nickel Sulphate—Demand for plating uses has continued steady throughout the month. Use in the automobile industry has been heavy with a tendency to expand. Producers on the other hand have been faced with a metal shortage that has prevented any increase in output and shipments in some instances have run behind contract schedules. The other nickel salts have been shipped about on time.

Potash Caustic—While some improvement in the supply situation can be noted during the month, there is an absence of surplus stocks with the dry forms in shorter supply than the liquid at the present time. No price changes have been announced for July 1.

Potassium Carbonate — Distribution of hydrated, calcined and liquid is said to have shown improvement over the preceding month although the supply situation is tighter than that noted in caustic potash. The dry forms are shorter than the liquid. Relaxation of demand from some of the glass factories has been influential in easing the pressure for shipments.

Potassium Chlorate—While some slackening off of inquiry was reported at the beginning of the month, demand has been stepped up and at present it looks as though the usual seasonal relaxation will not take place this year. The buying movement, mostly from match factories, has taken care of July production and suppliers are now booking August shipments. No price changes are contemplated at this time.

Potassium Perchlorate — Consumers of this chemical have continued to purchase this material in rather unusual quantities for prompt and forward requirements. It is stated that production is under contract for practically five months ahead or into November for fireworks, flares and fusee uses at current prices.

Soda Ash—Negotiations in progress last week cast a more hopeful view regarding the settlement of a strike at a large producing plant in Ohio. Demand for soda ash has slackened appreciably from the glass industry and this has allowed a freer distribution to other large consuming trades. Producers have improved their position in soda ash and it is stated there is less short shipped material at present than at any time during the first half of the year. Shipments are not entirely on requirement levels but the differential is not as wide as at the end of the first quarter. There will be general advance from 10c. to 12c. per 100 pounds at the beginning of the month to cover the increased cost of production.

Soda, Caustic—Current production is far enough below industrial requirements to prevent any easement in the tight supply position for the market. It is stated that the outlook for better distribution late in the year is becoming more favorable as increased production comes into

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aluminum sulphate, commercial, 13c. per 100 lbs.
Iron free, 55c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
208.7	208.1	208.0	199.3

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.9	119.9	119.9	119.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Tartaric Acid	Sulphur Chloride
Citric Acid	Textile Stripper
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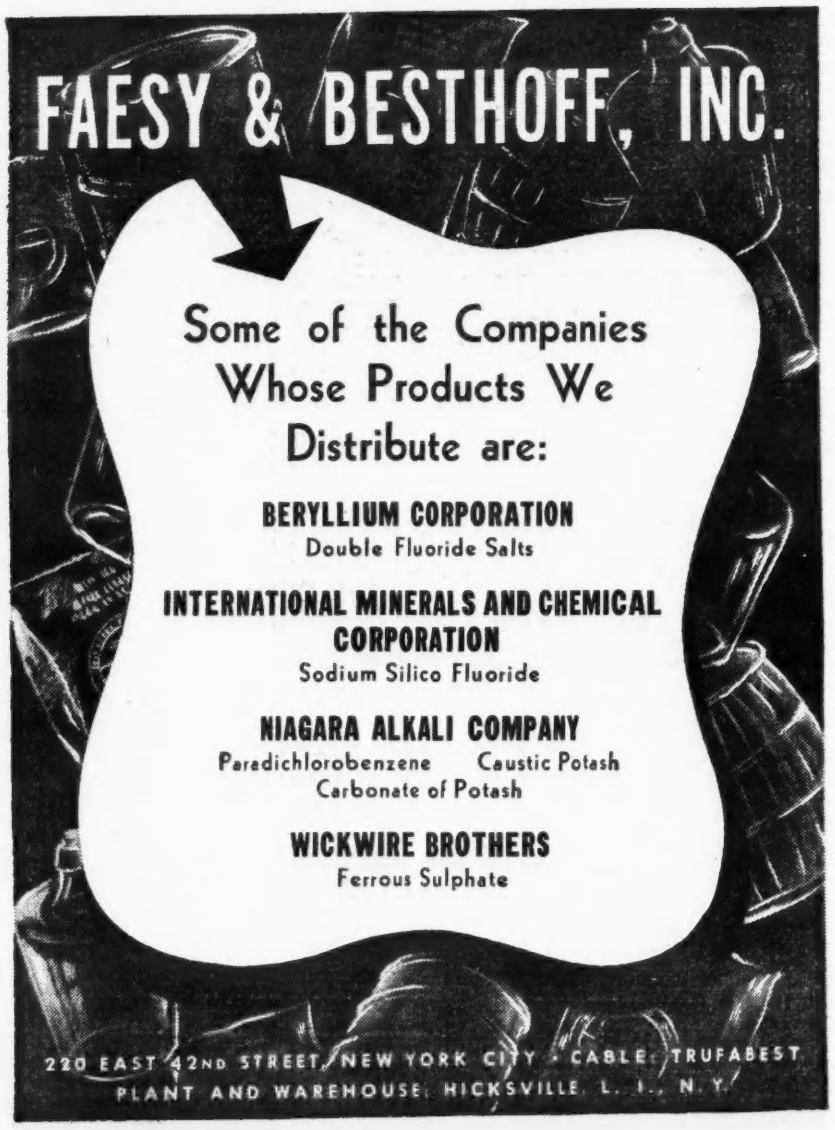
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the market. In some producing quarters it was said that the shortage of caustic soda tankcars has aggravated the movement of liquid to some extent. The strong price structure of the market will crystalize in advances ranging from 15c. to 25c. per 100 pounds on July 1.

Sodium Chlorate—Buying interest has continued active with production mostly under contract through September and a sizable tonnage booked for October. While demand for weed-killing has been of substantial dimensions, the inquiry for industrial use has been steadily expanding, particularly for chemical processing. The market's price structure is firm with no price changes contemplated at this time.

Sodium Cyanide — Prices for 20,000 pounds or more will be advanced to 14c. per pound works on July 1. The spot price in New York will be advanced to a range of 15c. to 17c. per pound, depending upon the quantity desired. Supplies at present are not plentiful and the market maintains a fairly tight position.

Sodium Metal—Tagged for an advance on July 1. The market quotation will be revised to 16½c. per pound, an increase of 1½c. per pound from the current price level.

Sodium Nitrite — Supply situation has tightened during the month under a steady buying movement attributed mainly to the meat packing industry and to the manufacturers of azo dyestuffs. Prices have remained firm but without quotable change.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate — Buying interest has continued active enough to check the accumulation of surplus stocks. The market position is described as firm with production running about flush with current demand.

Sodium Silicate—Complete schedule of the revised prices to become effective July 1, shows 40° turbid in drums in carlots $1 per 100 pounds, l.c.l. $1.25 to $1.35 and tanks $16 per ton. The 52° turbid will be priced at $1.80 per 100 pounds for drums in carlots, $2.05 to $2.15 for l.c.l. and $32 per ton for tankcars. Solid glass, neutral in bulk $40 per ton and in bags, carlots $47.50 per ton. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Acids

Acetic—Available stocks of glacial have continued exceedingly tight throughout the second quarter and there is no indication of easement in sight. Large producers of synthetic contemplate no price change at the present time although they admit that the market's price structure is decidedly firm.

Chromic — Establishment of higher prices for this acid had no appreciable influence on checking demand. Plating requirements have exceeded production and stocks have continued exceedingly short for domestic use and practically nil for export. Contracts are quoted on the basis of 23½c. per pound for carlots, 24c. for 10,000 pounds, 24½c. for 5,000 pounds and 25c. per pound for 2,000 pounds. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Formic—Spot supply position tight under maintenance of steady demand. Higher prices will become effective July 1. Producers are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing enough carboys to sustain regular distribution.

Hydrofluosilicic — Prices firm with stocks meeting requirements of the chemical, ceramic and brewing industries promptly. Production has been maintained sufficiently to meet demand throughout the first half of the year.

Oxalic—Higher prices will be made effective for contract shipments on July 1. In one producing quarter the carlot price will be 13¾c. per pound for barrels carlot shipments from works and 14c. to 14½c. for smaller quantities. Another producer will name 14½c. for carlot shipments from works and 14¾c. to 15¾c. for smaller quantities, freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Sulphuric—Continued to move freely under a demand considered satisfactory in most producing quarters. Production appears to be meeting requirements promptly and tankcars have remained available for immediate and prompt shipments at former price levels.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters was 15,978 short tons in February, a gain of 7 percent over January, and the highest production since October, according to the Bureau of Mines. This increase was apparently accomplished by a drain on scrap inventories, as smelters found it difficult to satisfy their scrap requirements in the rapidly tightening market. Despite the supply situation, scrap prices exhibited no material increase during the month, but the prices of most grades of ingot advanced approximately ½c. Total consumption of aluminum scrap increased 6 percent, from 16,994 tons in January to 17,987 tons in February. Most of the increased use was in old scrap items, consumption of which gained 13 percent, while the use of plant scrap as a whole rose only 2 percent. It is interesting to note, however, that the two desirable grades of new alloy sheet and clips and new cast scrap showed in-

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creases in use during the month, but use of other types of new scrap, such as borings and turnings, declined. Consumption of the two most important items of old scrap, aircraft scrap and old castings and forgings, increased substantially.

Copper—Stocks registered an increase in May regardless of heavy consumption, the Copper Institute revealed last week. Deliveries of copper to domestic consumers totaled 113,389 short tons, compared with 116,475 in April. Shipments of domestic supply were featured by receipt of 15,034 tons of copper from secondary sources, the highest for any month so far this year. New mine production totaled 76,462 tons in May, against 76,728 in April. Refined output, which includes treatment of imported ores and concentrates, rose to 104,524 tons from 104,044 in April. Domestic stocks in the hands of primary interests totaled 72,791 tons at the month-end, up 5,534 from April 30 and a high since December, 1947. In countries outside the United States, stocks increased to 152,416 from 150,236 tons. Mine production rose to 113,244 tons from 102,598 and refined production to 92,744 from 88,237 tons. Deliveries for foreign consumers declined to 76,826 from 86,612 tons.

Lead—Domestic lead consumption averaged 3,276 tons per day in March, a 6-percent increase over the average daily rate of consumption in February, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the 101,541 short tons of lead consumed in March, 76 percent was used for the manufacture of metal products, 13 percent for pigments, 9 percent for chemicals, and 2 percent in miscellaneous and unclassified uses. Exclusive of approximately 2,000 tons of lead consumed in the manufacture of leaded zinc oxide, most of which was recovered directly from lead ore without being first transformed to metal, about 64 percent of the lead consumed was refined soft lead, which includes some secondary as well as primary refined lead. Antimonial lead accounted for 23 percent of the total used and unrefined scrap lead and lead in alloys, 13 percent. Total lead consumption in the first quarter of 1948 was 284,139 tons, an average of 94,713 tons a month. Consumers' stock of lead continued to gain in March. Total inventories on the last day of the month were 8 percent larger than the quantity on hand on February 29. Stocks of refined lead gained 3 percent, antimonial lead 19 percent, and percentage metals 11 percent. Inventories of unmelted white scrap and copper-base scrap dropped slightly, whereas drosses and other residues remained virtually unchanged.

Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce has announced that owing to the unfavorable supply position, Canada has reimposed export controls on lead and lead base bullion, lead in pig bars, lead castings, lead alloys, antimonial lead, antimonial lead scrap, reclaimed lead, lead scrap and dross.

Quicksilver—London recently reduced its ex warehouse price on this material to the basis of £15 per flask, being a drop of £1 per flask. At that time, the Spanish-Italian mines were still quoting $60 per flask, f.o.b. Reports from London said it was understood that the British quotation was based mainly on an f.o.b. price about in line with that then being quoted to the United States—namely, $54 to $56 per flask. It was said that basing the United Kingdom price at a level applicable to the United States, nullifies accusations regarding a special quotation to the United States. It was also believed to be directed against cheap Yugoslavian offerings which has recently been made to dollar destinations.

San Francisco, June 17.—Quicksilver supplies were short. Inquiry was good. Prices were steady. Metal was quoted between $79 and $81 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Mine output in April amounted to 3,436,647 ounces according to the Bureau of Mines. This was the largest monthly amount since 1943 and compared with 3,381,240 ounces in March. The daily rate of production was 5% higher than in March and 22% above the monthly average for 1947. Trends among important silver-producing States were mixed, Idaho and Nevada rising 10 and 38%, respectively, and Utah, Montana, Arizona and Colorado falling 5, 5, 7, and 8%, respectively. The closing price for silver bullion in New York was unchanged at 74⅝c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.
Low	Jan. 2, 1948—74⅝c.	Jan. 2, 1948—45d.

Tin—Stocks of pig tin held by the Office of Metals Reserve were placed at 2,437 tons on May 31 by the Office of Domestic Commerce. This is an increase of 4,481 tons for the month of May and 6,081 tons since September last year. Press advices from the Hague state that world production of tin ore is gradually increasing but is substantially below the pre-war level. World production in March was placed at 13,200 tons a post war monthly record.

Zinc—Average daily rate of zinc production from domestic mines declined slightly in April as compared with March, but continued to exceed by a small margin the average daily output in 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. April zinc output, in terms of recoverable metal, was 52,561 short tons, an average of 1,752 tons per day compared with 54,545 tons in March produced at an average rate of 1,760 tons per day. Although the trend of domestic mine production has increased generally since June, 1947, the daily average output in April was 6 percent short of equalling the average for the first half of 1947. The production of zinc in States east of the Mississippi River in April was slightly less than the output in March despite a 2-percent gain in the average daily production. In Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, the combined April output continued at approximately the same daily rate as in March.

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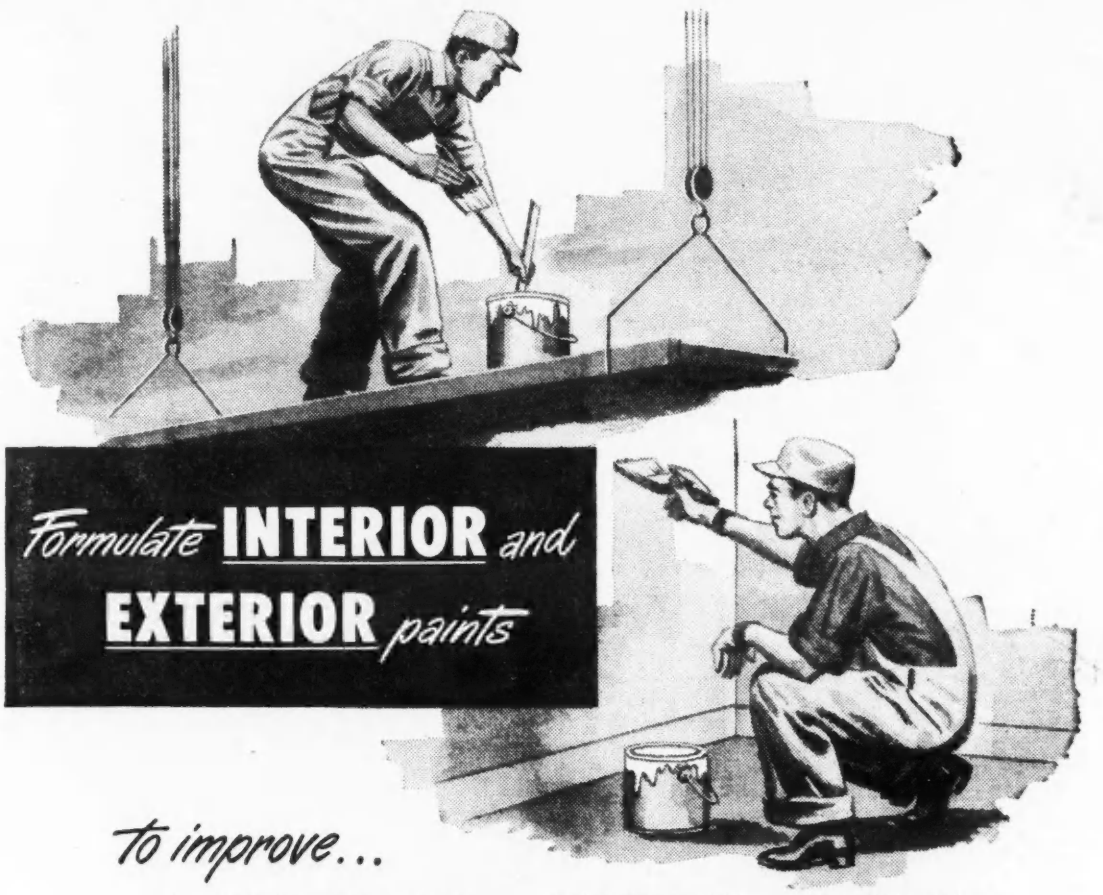

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Chemical Inst. of Canada Contemplates Journal

—Continued from page 7

ly a neutral gray tint with carbon black; whereas, coarse particles produced brown tints and finer particles produced blue tints. Published articles were reviewed, which had to do with particle size in correlation with tinting strength, hiding power, and paint consistency for white pigments; particle size and shape in correlation with durability of zinc oxide in outside house paints; particle size in correlation with tinting strength and masstone of colored pigments; particle size in correlation with tinting strength and blackness for carbon blacks; particle size of extenders in correlation with the dry hiding of flat paints, paint consistency and gloss, and also size and form on durability; and finally the particle size range most satisfactory for aluminum and bronze powders as well as for photo-luminescent pigments. The influence of aggregates and coarse primary particles on dispersion also was examined.

Mildew causes were considered by Milton Goll and George L. Coffey, of the Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., in a report on a fundamental search to determine the true microflora of oleoresinous painted mildewed surfaces. Fungi were isolated from different types of oleoresinous paints having been exposed in a variety of locations, geographically distributed. In the work reported, twelve fungal genera were isolated, including approximately thirty species. Of these twelve genera, two would appear to be the most common causative agents of paint mildew. These organisms (*Pullularia* and *Alternaria*) were isolated from practically every mildewed surface examined. Of the thirty organisms isolated, it appears that only a limited number can grow on a paint film per se, without nutritional adjuncts. On the basis of the organisms isolated, a test method for evaluating resistance of painted surfaces to mildew has been developed, which possesses efficacy in the screening of paint fungicides.

Electroplating deserves better understanding and more appreciation as a protective coating, particularly as it affects corrosion resistance in the industrial field, said Edward P. Blandy, of W. W. Wells, Ltd., Toronto. The history and development of electroplating were reviewed, and its mechanics was outlined, with particular reference to surface preparation and its ultimate effect on the finished work. The purpose and result of a number of peculiar applications of electroplating were explained with the aid of slides. The selection of various electroplated metals for special jobs on the basis of comparisons with organic finishes was outlined.

Chlorinated rubber in the protective coating field was discussed historically by J. B. Martin, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Since September, 1947, he said, enough natural rubber has been available to permit a readily available supply of chlorinated rubber. The need for chemically resistant coatings and faster drying alkyd finishes was discussed, and the advantages afforded by chlorinated rubber in these types of finishes were illustrated. The principal uses of chlorinated rubber in the protective coating industry are threefold:—(1) As a base for concrete and masonry paints where alkali in the concrete would saponify an oil base protective coating; (2) as a base for acid and alkali maintenance paints applied on both metal and wood; (3) as a modifier for alkyd resins and alkyd finishes to impart faster dry, increase initial hardness, and provide a limited degree of chemical resistance. A number of slides were shown demonstrating the protection afforded by chlorinated-rubber-base paints under actual corrosive conditions as well as under laboratory tests.

Corrosion inhibitors in recirculating water systems were discussed by Marc Darrin, of the Mutual Chemical Company of America R. & D. Laboratories, Baltimore, Md. Chromates and bichromates were said to produce the most protective films and their practical use and limitations were described. An indirect method of exploring regions of concentration where stimulation of corrosion may occur was theoretically presented.

Various investigators have reported stimulated corrosion at very low concentrations of chromate. No one has demonstrated experimentally how low the concentration must drop to stimulate corrosion. The lowest concentrations which it has been possible to maintain for sufficiently long periods of time to provide reliable data, show less corrosion than when no chromate is present. Nevertheless, on allowing chromate concentrations to drop still farther, the rate of corrosion quickly passes through a region where there are indications of stimulation. Data indicate that the amount of protection afforded by low cencentrations of chromate is approximately a logarithmic function of the concentration, making it possible to extrapolate into the experimentally unexplored regions. These data place the region of stimulation between 1 and 5 ppm Na_2CrO_4. Waters containing from 10 to 10,000 ppm NaCl fell within the above range, averaging 3 ppm Na_2CrO_4. These tests were for steel panels exposed for six months in aerated water at 70°F., and under other conditions previously described by the author.

[Abstracts of papers at the technical sessions of other divisions will be given in these columns at later dates.]

Exhibitors

Booths in the exhibition which was conducted in connection with the conference were occupied by the following:—

Aluminum Company of Canada, Montreal; American Machine & Metals (Canada), Ltd., Montreal; Art Woodwork, Reg., Montreal; Bristol Company of Canada, Toronto; British Drug Houses (Canada), Ltd., Toronto; Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal; Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Toronto; Canadian Lab-

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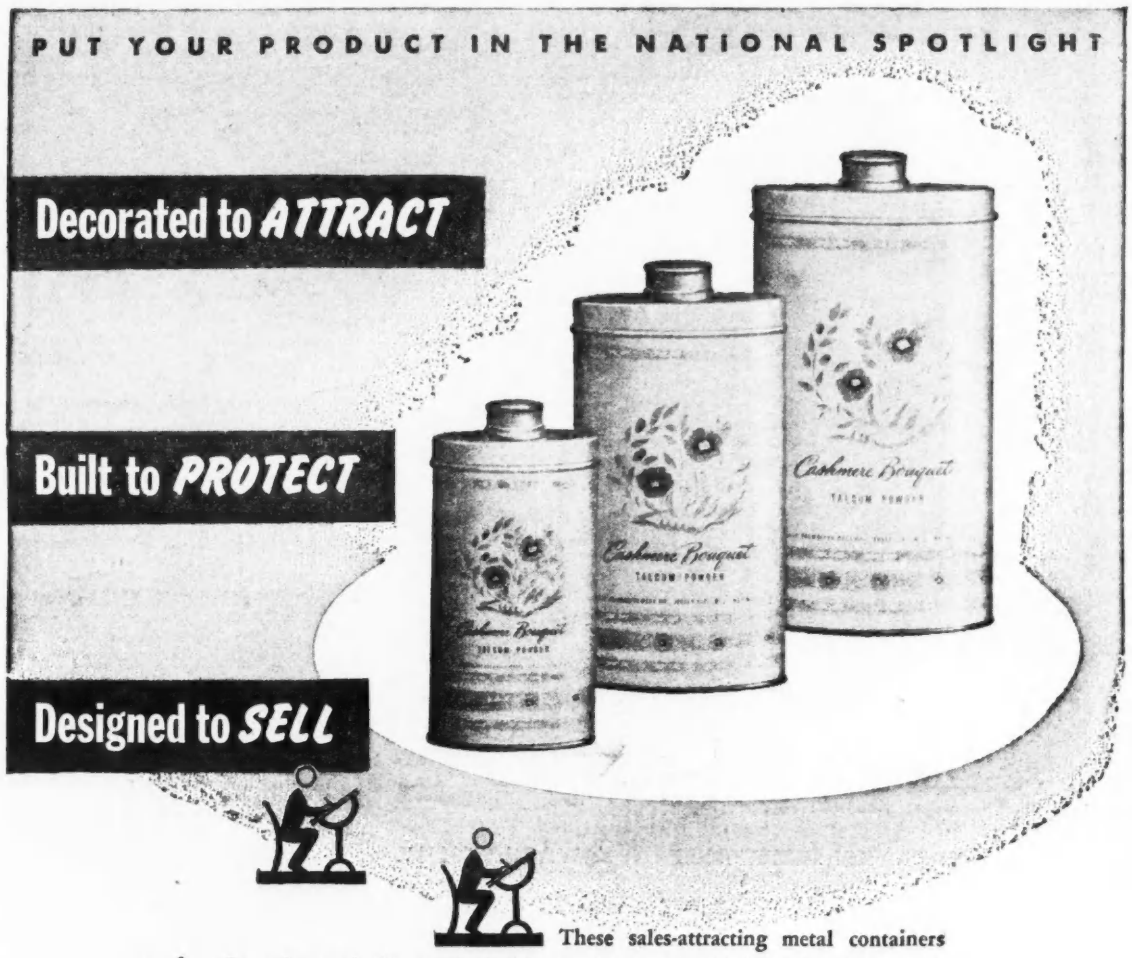

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Steel Shipping Barrels Output Down in April

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during April decreased slightly with the industry producing 2,280,505 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 875,623 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,961,932 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,530,558 heavy-type barrels and drums, 920,820 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,483,179 steel packages, kegs and pails in March.

Cincinnati ACS Section Elects Greene Chairman

Dr. Hoke S. Greene, chairman of the chemistry department and dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Cincinnati, has been elected chairman of the Cincinnati section of the American Chemical Society. He will take office on July 1, succeeding Dr. Fred H. Snyder of the William S. Merrell Company, who was named a trustee of the section.

Dr. Joseph Treon of the Kettering Laboratory of Applied Physiology of the University of Cincinnati, who had served two years as section secretary-treasurer, was chosen first vice-chairman and chairman-elect. He was succeeded as secretary-treasurer by Dr. Donald S. Hirtle of the Hilton Davis Chemical Company. Dr. Floyd L. James of the chemistry department of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, was elected second vice-chairman of the section.

G.E. Names Jackson To Chemical Sales Post

The General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Roger W. Jackson district sales manager of its chemical department for the east central district. Mr. Jackson, who will make his headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, has been associated with the company since 1943. He was formerly manager of the Portland, Me., district of Standard Brands, Inc., for seven years.

Oronite Chemical Moves San Francisco Offices

Oronite Chemical Company, affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of California, has moved its San Francisco offices to new and larger quarters at 38 Sansome street.

Trade Briefs

Sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda and ammonium chloride have been placed under import control by the Ministry of National Economy, Mexico.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has appointed Dr. Henry H. Hausner to the staff of its metallurgical research and development laboratories.

Sulphuric acid unit with a daily capacity of thirty to fifty tons, a caustic soda and chlorine plant and a salt works is being planned for establishment in Burma.

Schutte & Koerting Company, manufacturing engineer, Philadelphia, has published a new bulletin on engine stop systems. Copies may be obtained by requesting Bulletin 8-D from the company at Twelfth and Thompson streets, Philadelphia 22, Pa.

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Plant Food Council Hits Soil Wastage

—Continued from page 5

coming increasingly aware that we cannot maintain a strong country with weak soils. As an industry, we are dedicated to furnishing farmers with the essential plant foods with which to maintain agriculture as a bulwark of national defense and to continue the nation's present position of unparalleled world prestige."

Mr. Woodrum said that "farmers are asking for and getting more fertilizer today than at any time in history and the industry is hard-pressed to meet all demands under present conditions of shortages in the materials and equipment necessary for expansion." He added, however, that "the time is not too far away when plant food supplies will be in the abundance that has been characteristic of the industry in all normal periods.

"New fertilizer plants are being erected and increased production is being provided as fast as building materials and construction bottlenecks can be broken," he emphasized. "Fertilizer production now is more than double the pre-war average. Speaking for the fertilizer industry, I can assure you that private enterprise is both willing and able to meet the challenge."

Radioactive Materials Use Described

Dr. Frank W. Parker, assistant chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Md., described radioactive materials as "an unusually powerful research tool" in the field of agriculture which "will be extensively used and have considerable effect on fertilizer practices."

Explaining soil-fertilizer research with radioactive materials which were made possible with the development of the atomic bomb, the USDA scientist said that "a few months ago it became clear that the public interest would be served if qualified scientists made a thorough study of the influence of radioactive materials on plants when applied to the soil" and that a grant from the Atomic Energy Commission to the USDA has been made "to help support such a project."

He said that research was underway to determine "the possible use of radioactive materials in fertilizers to influence crop growth" and "the use of radioactive phosphorus, sulphur and other plant nutrient elements in soil-fertilizer research."

Dr. Parker predicted not only that radioactive materials "will be used more and more extensively" in determining the feeding habits of plants and the influence on crop growth, but "it will bring about changes in fertilizer production and use.

"The reactions and properties of radioactive elements, like radio-phosphorus, differ from ordinary elements in only one respect," he explained. "They give off a radiation as they disintegrate at a rate that is characteristic of the element. Ordinary phosphorus does not do this. This radioactivity makes it possible to detect or trace the radio-element wherever it may go in the soil, through the plant and in the animal. Thus we could fertilize a soil with radio-superphosphate, grow clover, feed the clover to a cow and feed a calf on the cow's milk. After being on such a diet for a month the calf's bones could be analyzed for total and radio-phosphorus. From the data we could calculate the amount of phosphorus in the calf's bones that came from the superphosphate. This general method is frequently called the 'tracer technique' and is in general use in many fields of research."

He pointed out "there are radioactive isotopes of all elements" having varying degrees of usefulness in soil-fertilizer research, but added that "the following elements can be used in much the same manner as we are using radio-phosphorus—namely, sulphur, calcium, zinc, iron and chlorine.

"Radioactive phosphorus is an excellent tool for use in studying the relative efficiency of different phosphate fertilizers," he said. "We plan to use it extensively for that purpose. To this end, facilities have been developed for the production in radioactive form of most phosphates of immediate and prospective interest to the farmer and the fertilizer industry."

Agricultural Editors' Forum

Four nationally-known farm magazine editors participating in a forum described farming as "the biggest privately-owned business in America" and farmers as "the essence of private enterprise," but warned against the forces of "socialism" and observed "when communism reaches out for another country its first task always is to liquidate the farmer."

The editors discussing the subject, "The Farmer and Private Enterprise," were Paul C. Johnson, Chicago, editor of the "Prairie Farmer"; Carroll P. Streeter, Philadelphia, managing editor, "Farm Journal"; Dr. L. R. Neel, Nashville, Tenn., editor of the "Southern Agriculturist" and Dr. Paul D. Sanders, Richmond, Va., president of the American Agricultural Editors' Association and editor of "The Southern Planter."

Mr. Johnson warned that "the time may not be far distant when the farmer, whose business and outlook are the essence of private enterprise, may find socialistic forces moving in on him at an alarming rate" and "when they come they will be flying the flag of soil conservation."

He emphasized that "the upsurge of interest in conservation is one of the gratifying developments of our generation" and "long overdue," but added that "whenever there is a big job to be done and an alarmingly short time in which to do it, even the more rugged individualists among us are tempted to look to the government for sweeping programs and give up the sweeping power that often goes with them." He described "our present

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conservation efforts" as "still heavily weighted on the side of democratic procedure.

"But I have talked to business leaders who, in their sudden zeal for conservation, have advocated coercive measures that would soon remove agriculture from the field of private enterprise," he added. "These same leaders wage a continuous fight against the government encroaching on their own right to do business. I have seen the same attitude in farmers who are themselves excellent custodians of the land and have grown prosperous under the present system. Yet, they will blithely advocate controls that would eventually rob them of all rights of independent decision.

"Many of us are still confident that we can have better soil and higher production in America 100 years from now under private enterprise. Will we have the courage to choose the harder but the democratic way?"

Mr. Streeter said that "when communism reaches out for another country its first task is always to liquidate the farmer" and pointed out that "only in this country have farmers been fully able to achieve full freedom." He described farmers as "number one capitalists" who "are for private enterprise," but warned "there is no assurance that they necessarily will stay that way."

He said that if industry's leaders are to keep farmers allied with them in defense of the private enterprise system, the "first tactic is to help keep agriculture prosperous" and secondly "make that system work before the farmer's eyes."

"Not in recent years have farmers been so thoroughly tired of 'Big Government'," he added. "They are pretty well convinced by now that 135,000,000 people, free to make their own decisions, will make fewer mistakes than 135 bureaucrats. Viewed from any angle, this is a strategic time . . . to make friends with farmers. Right now is the time when action will pay off."

Dr. Neel said that "the farmer is not only interested in free enterprise in his own vocation, but equally so in the same system for industry and commerce."

"The world is reverting to socialism and the infection has reached our shores," he added. "As a nation we must make a determined fight to retain our freedom just as our forefathers fought to establish it here in the wilderness.

"It is the interest of all that the line be held for private enterprise where it is now. The making of further inroads into the field by government should be done with greatest deliberation and only when every possible effort is made to avoid such a step."

He praised the fertilizer industry as having done "a great job," adding that "as in other United States industries, they have led the way for the rest of the world."

Andresen On Inflation

Rep. August H. Andresen, of Minnesota, said that "to avoid the disaster of uncontrolled inflation, the Federal government should initiate policies to encourage abundant production in every field of endeavor under our traditional American system."

Emphasizing the importance of "sound American policies," the Minnesota congressman said that "while we seek to destroy communism in other parts of the world, we must not overlook communist infiltration at home. We must continue our efforts to remove from public service all persons who seek to destroy our freedom and form of government," he added. "Communists everywhere should be exposed to the light of day.

"Eventually there will be a day of reckoning for the people of the United States. We must get our house in order for that day by instituting sound American policies today. To do otherwise may mean the loss of our freedom and our place of leadership in the world."

Land Wastage Discussed

Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., at a banquet session said that "America's wastage of land is not far short of a national disgrace and the reclamation of our land is perhaps our foremost problem, economic, social and political.

"In all history, I suspect, there is no such record of wastefulness of soil as may be fairly charged against Americans," he said. "Because the land was plentiful, because many sections, notably our southern states, relied upon ignorant labor and because democracy itself, lacking the agencies of coercion that despotism employs, relies upon education and persuasion—for a number of reasons we have despoiled the beautiful land as no other people have ever done."

"To conquer this frontier, not on the far horizons of a yet unmastered world but here in the wastelands of our own folly, to make this frontier friendly and serviceable again is to make our own economy secure," he said. "No civilization is even approximately safe that does not derive from productive soil. But there has come suddenly before our eyes a far greater vision. To conquer this frontier of our waste-lands may save the world," he said, adding that "it is hunger that drives men to desperation" and "makes men cheerfully accept slavery."

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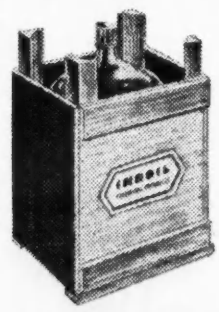

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Geological Survey Issues List of Maps and Reports

The Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior has issued a list of preliminary maps and reports which were released during May. Among the publications are the following, which may be purchased or examined at the locations indicated:—

Mica—The following mica maps have been placed in open file for public inspection at geological survey offices in the Federal Works Agency Building, Washington, D. C., and at Custer, S. Dak., and also at the office of the state geologist, Vermillion, S. Dak.:—"Geologic Maps and Sections, Highland Lode (John Ross mine), Custer County, South Dakota"; "Geologic Maps and Sections, Earl Lode, Custer County, South Dakota"; "Geologic Map, Hunter and Louise Claims, Pennington and Custer Counties, South Dakota," and "Geologic Maps, Glenwood Mica Mine, Custer County, South Dakota."

Oil and Gas—Preliminary Map 84 of the Oil and Gas Investigations series, titled "Geology of the Worland-Hyattville Area, Big Horn and Washakie Counties, Wyoming," is available from the director, geological survey, Washington 25, D. C., for 90 cents. The map is also available on over-the-counter sale (not by mail) at geological survey offices, 305 Federal Building, Casper, Wyo.; 230 New Customhouse, Denver, Colo.; 234 Federal Building, Tulsa, Okla., and 315 Federal Building, Billings, Mont.

Preliminary Map 86 of the Oil and Gas Investigations series, titled "Geology of the Bituminous Sandstone Deposits near Sunnyside, Carbon County, Utah," is available from the director, geological survey, Washington 25, D. C., for 50 cents. The map is also available on over-the-counter sale (not by mail) at geological survey offices, 303 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah; 305 Federal Building, Casper, Wyo.; 230 New Customhouse, Denver, Colo., and 234 Federal Building, Tulsa, Okla.

A map and accompanying charts showing correlations of oil-and-gas-bearing rocks of north-central Texas have been placed in open files for public inspection. The four sheets are part of a more complete report, titled "Rocks of Permian (?) Age in the Colorado River Valley, North-Central Texas," in process of publication. The prints are available for inspection at the following offices of the geological survey:—234 Federal Building, Tulsa, Okla.; rooms 1033 (Library) and 4240 Federal Works Agency Building, Washington, D. C., and at the office of the director, Texas Bureau of Economic Geology, Austin, Tex., and at the state geological survey of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

DDT Spraying Technique Under Trial in Holland

The phytopathological service of Wageningen Agricultural University, Holland, is experimenting with the use of a helicopter to spray DDT for the extermination of Colorado beetles, according to Aneta News Agency. The agency said that thousands of the beetles had been brought into the country in a recent shipment of fruit from South America, and that while most of them were killed, many escaped.

Dr. Stuart to Survey British Plant Research

Dr. Neil Stuart, plant physiologist of the bureau of plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering, Department of Agriculture, has been sent to England as a member of the staff of the United States Mission on Science and Technology. Dr. Stuart will spend three months making a survey of agricultural research in Great Britain.

Hasterlik Joins Sergeant

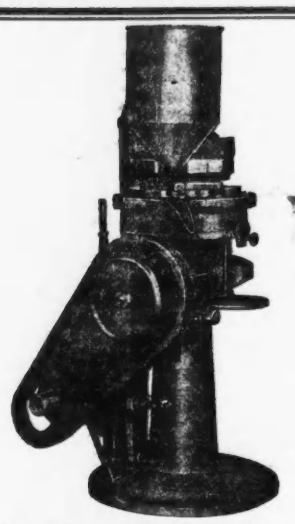
E. M. Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Company, New York, has added Robert M. Hasterlik to the staff of its sales department. Mr. Hasterlik was formerly associated with the sales departments of the Prior Chemical Corporation and the General Chemical Company.

NFA Sets Program

—*Continued from page 7*

Experiment Station. A demonstration will also be presented by members of the plant food research committee under the title of "Stars and Plant-Food Cooks." The annual dinner will be held in the evening with Elbert N. Carvel, Lieutenant-Governor of Delaware, as toastmaster and with William Hazlett Upson, author of the "Earthworm Tractor" stories giving a humorous address.

The program of the second general meeting, on June 23, includes these addresses: annual convention address by President Maurice H. Lockwood; "A Suggested Permanent Soil and Water-Use Program and the Probable Role of Fertilizers in It" by Dr. J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel, the National Grange; "Soil Fertility and Good Health" by Howard W. Selby, general manager, United Farmers of New England, Inc., speaking as a representative of the Certified Milk Producers' Association of America, Inc.; and "The Kingdom of Plants" by Wheeler McMillen, editor-in-chief, "Farm Journal."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Agricultural Chemicals

Increased demand from the feed trade in the West advanced prices of dried blood and tankage at Chicago, but this influence was not reflected in local prices. The fertilizer trade bought hoof meal at higher prices in the West also. Sales of menhaden fish meal and scrap for Summer shipment in the Baltimore area were reported at lower prices although it was stated that weather conditions were not particularly favorable for fishing operations during the past week. Sales of superphosphate have been made at the higher prices previously reported. Ammonium nitrate and sulphate have shown no sign of easement from their firm tight position. The last of the Chilean sodium nitrate allocation shipments is afloat and will land before the end of the month. Potash production is practically under contract for the new season. Weather conditions so far this month have interrupted selling programs for insecticides. The buying movement has continued mostly a hand to mouth affair.

Exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials during March amounted to 318,000 short tons with a value of $12,185,000, according to data compiled by the National Fertilizer Association from records of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Compared with the 103,000 tons reported for last March, shipments were three times as great, while the increase in value of such shipments was almost five times as great. Most of the tonnage increase over a year ago was the result of heavy shipments by the Department of the Army of ammonium nitrate, which is included in "other nitrogenous chemicals," to Korea and Japan. Prior to January 1, 1948, such shipments were not included in Department of Commerce export statistics. Exports of land pebble rock and Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock also increased substantially over last March, but exports of normal superphosphate and concentrated superphosphate were lower. Shipments of potash materials, both muriate of potash and "other potash," were below last March, but exports of concentrated chemical fertilizers and "prepared fertilizer mixtures" were greater.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Short stocks of coke-oven sulphate have continued to hold the market in an exceedingly tight supply condition. It is stated that regular consumers are being booked at $40 per ton works for July and that future contracts are being booked with an escalator clause or at price at time of shipment.

Bone Meal—Prices have not varied on raw or steamed bone meal for a long period but the market has displayed a distinctly firm tone. Fertilizer interest has remained secondary to the feed trade and production for prompt shipment has been kept well under contract.

Castor Pomace—Production for prompt shipment said to be temporarily under contract. Future shipments quoted at $27.50 per ton in bags, carlots works.

Cyanamide — Allocation of Canadian nitrogen is awaited with interest by consumers of cyanamide and Canadian ammonium nitrate. No change of prices for either item was announced during the week. Importations for the first quarter amounted to 28,198 tons, compared with 43,412 tons for the same period in 1947.

Dried Blood—Priced higher at Chicago at $7 per unit of ammonia with sales at this figure to the feed trade. The local market was reported unchanged with last sales at $6.65 per unit.

Fish Meal—Sales were reported at lower prices in the Baltimore area. Menhaden fish meal was priced at $120 per ton for 60 percent protein and at $125 per ton for 65 percent protein for Summer shipment. Menhaden scrap was also lower at $100 per ton.

Hoof Meal—Higher prices have been paid for this material. The market was quoted at $6.50 to $7 per unit of ammonia at Chicago with more demand than supply at the close of the week.

Sodium Nitrate—Last of Chilean shipments against this season's allocation is afloat and will reach here before the end of the month. The 1948-49 allocation has not been announced to date and, aside from a firm position with spot stocks short, there have been no new developments.

Tankage—Increased buying for the feed trade advanced the price to $7 per unit of ammonia at Chicago. The price in New York was reported unchanged at $6.60 per unit. Importations during the first quarter were 4,001 tons, compared with 1,402 tons for the first quarter last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, Chicago, 35c. per unit of ammonia.
Hoof meal, Chicago, $1 per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, Chicago, 40c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton.
scrap, menhaden, $10 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
75.1	75.1	74.5	71.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Supply situation tight so far as prompt shipments are concerned although it is expected the market condition will improve late in the year under increased production. March exports as summarized by NFA included 27,760 tons of Florida land pebble and 77,475 tons of Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock, making a total of 105,235 tons. This compares with 37,115 tons in March, 1947. Total exports for the first quarter were 294,250 tons, against 142,602 tons for the corresponding period a year ago.

Superphosphate—Firm and selling at the advanced price range previously noted. It was stated that, while stocks are not short at present, the market's price structure is firm with demand holding a satisfactory seasonal average. March exports of normal were 19,980 tons and 2,239 tons of cencentrated, compared with 23,164 tons of normal and 5,482 tons of concentrated for the same month in 1947..

Potashes

Importations of muriate during the first quarter amounted to 15,924 tons, compared with 1,005 tons for the same period in 1947. Exports in the first period were 23,569 tons, against 27,936 tons for the same time last year. Producers now have their output under contract and the movement will be confined to these regular channels. Demand for shipments is reported heavy and the market position is firm and tight. The contract price for potassium sulphate is $32.50 per ton works for the ten-months period from June 1. This figure minus the -regular discount brings the net price to the buyer approximately $28.60 per ton f.o.b. mine.

Pesticides

Unfavorable weather conditions so far this month have tended to upset selling programs. Buyers are taking enough spot material to maintain fair seasonal sales and at present there is no apparent disposition to break away from hand to mouth buying. Hudson Valley appears to have taken a satisfactory amount of lead arsenate. Copper sulphate powdered and other copper powders have been in demand for fungicide use. It is stated surplus stocks of DDT have been lowered. Inventories of calcium arsenate in producers' hands are reported relatively light and they assert that the establishment of a normal demand would tighten the general insecticide market appreciably. Sodium chlorate and 2-4,d have been purchased heavily for weed distruction. Stocks of paradichlorobenzene have shown substantial improvement over a year ago. Zinc sulphate has moved freely to peach growing sections where it has been applied as a sort of plant food as well as an insect destroyer.

Discovery of light, scattered infestations of the pink bollworm in extensive sections of north central Texas and in adjoining smaller areas in Oklahoma and New Mexico has required extension of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations to include this new territory, according to an announcement by the Department of Agriculture. The revision became effective June 11. Texas area taken under regulation includes 43 counties north and east of the present Panhandle regulated zone.

Washington advices state that President Truman has signed a bill authorizing the Agriculture Department to cooperate with states in eliminating the golden nematode, insect destroyer of potato and tomato crops.

DDT—Higher prices have been named for contracts effective July 1 by some producers of this material. The carlot figure is 34c. per pound; ton lots, 36c. per pound, and single drums, 42½c. per pound, f.o.b. the works. The advance has not been followed by all of the other producers to date. Stocks are not as free as noted a month ago but appear fully sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production of native sulphur in April, 1948, was 18 percent greater than in April, 1947, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total shipped from the mines has been surpassed in only one month—November, 1947, when 504,257 tons were shipped. Apparent sales were only slightly above those of April, 1947. At the end of the month, stocks had decreased 32,689 long tons since January 1, 1948, and were 6 percent lower than they were on April 30, 1947. April production amounted to 392,991 long tons. Producers' stocks on April 30 were 3,338,345 long tons. No appreciable change could be noted in the pyrities situation.

Soda ash output of the Brunner Mond plant, Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada, will be increased 10 percent when the current expansion program is completed late this year.

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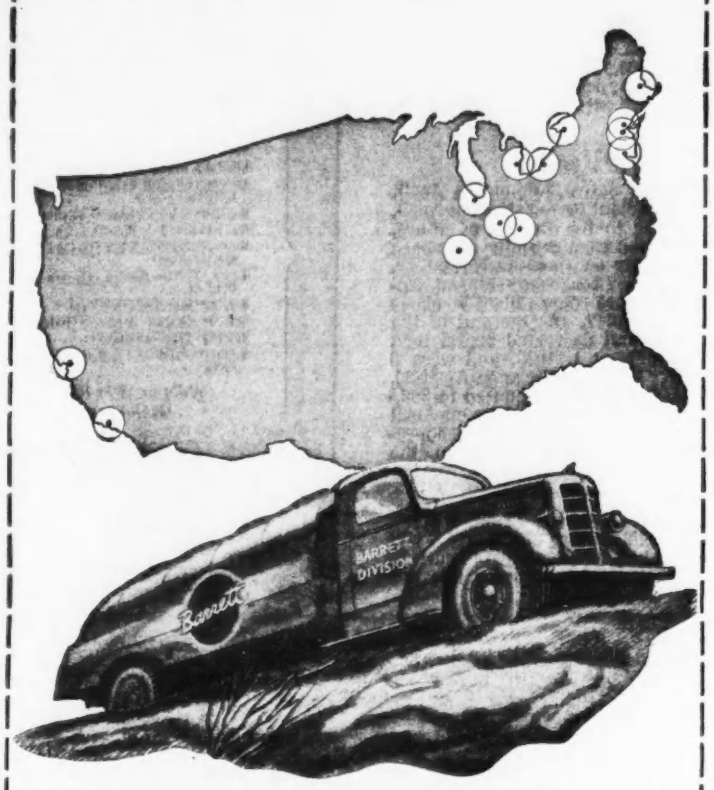
For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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Coaltar Chemicals

There were not sufficient changes in the coaltar chemicals market last week to affect the price index. There were some fluctuations, but they had no bearing on the index figure, which remained at 154.5.

The market was without particular feature as far as the supply and demand situation went. As in weeks past, nearly everything was tight, but for the most part demand continued to hold at strong levels.

Creosote was one of the few exceptions to this general condition. There was plenty of the material on the market, and the storage of it was still a major problem. Domestic production was high and imports were heavy. Demand was called good, but because of the exceptionally high level of supply, it was learned that all major producers were by last week down to a price of 19½c. a gallon. The dropping in price was considered to be a formal announcement, but it had been known that for several weeks past producers had been willing to shade their figures down to or at least near to 19½c.

Phthalic anhydride was still a rather perplexing product. One producer announced a price increase, which served to widen the range, but others were still holding to their former prices. It was a guess how long they would continue to do this, however, for it was made known by other producers that the possibility of increases was being considered and that such advances might come about on short notice. Demand remained at high point, but supplies of it were still short.

Naphthalene, which recently showed a strengthening in price, was another item that was under serious consideration last week. Producers of the material had no immediate word to offer on the price schedule but they did say that the matter was being dealt with and it was thought entirely possible that this item might increase further and probably in the not far distant future.

The industry was also talking about the price structure of maleic anhydride. It was said in some circles that this material might go up in price within the next few weeks, but no immediate word could be obtained from the principal producers.

Steel production in the United States last week was scheduled at 96.0 percent of capacity, as compared to 96.1 during the previous week. This was equivalent to 1,730,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,732,000 tons during the previous week, 1,676,400 tons one year ago, and 1,281,210 tons for the average week in 1940, the highest pre-war year. These figures were from the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
154.5	154.5	152.8	133.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The supply condition of this material was somewhat easier last week, although it was reported that the supply and demand situation as yet was not in complete justification. There had been in recent weeks an easing of demand from the manufacturers of moth repellents, and this helped to make the material a bit freer as to supply, but there were still enough other demands being made to prevent a complete easing. Despite these conditions, producers reported no changes in their price schedules and there were none indicated for the immediate future.

Coaltar—There had been a few factors, such as termination of the coal strike, which had helped make this product a bit easier as to supply, but by and large they were only minor ones and did not do a great deal for the overall supply picture. The item continued to be in tight supply and producers of the item were having all they could do to fill their orders. There were no changes reported in the price range, however, and producers gave no indications that they were planning any, at least not in the immediate future.

Creosote—All major producers of this material were down to a price of 19½c. a gallon last week. For some time the material had been quoted as high as 21½c., but conditions in the market had brought the price down in some quarters and by last week all producers were offering the item at a uniform price. There were great quantities of the material on the market, as there had been for some time. Domestic production was running at a high rate and during the past several months imports of the material from England were large enough to just about flood the market. Some suppliers of the material reported that one of their principal difficulties had been finding storage space for the goods.

There were some reports that expansion in the wood preserving field might take off some of the surplus stocks, but there were conflicting reports that indicated that the market for the material as a wood preservative was not all that it might be. One producer pointed out that recent wet weather had prevented drying of timber and there were still large quantities of it in the forests. Added to that was the fact that in recent months large quantities of wood had been diverted to use as lumber, thereby cutting down on the amount that might have been expected to go into ties and poles.

Cresol—After showing advances in price during the previous week, both the technical and USP grades were quiet pricewise during the period under review. The material was still tight as to supply, but there was a considerable demand for it.

Cresylic Acid—This material was still reported to be in a tight supply condition last week, although the demand for it was as strong as ever and producers were having their difficulties in attempting to keep up with the demands being made for it by consumers. During the previous week, the low side of the range was advanced to conform with the high side, but last week the item remained firm as to price. There were no indications of any changes in the immediate future.

During the past week, 1,454 drums of the material reached New York from Liverpool, 214 drums came in from Antwerp and 159 from Manchester. There were also reported importations of 67 drums from Manchester and 33 from Glasgow which reached the port of Philadelphia.

Naphthalene—What might happen to the market for this material during the next few weeks was anybody's guess. Two weeks ago one producer had upped his price to line up with the higher prices, and it was reported last week that other producers were considering other possible advances. No final word was received, but the matter was said to be under consideration and it was expected that if increases did come about they would take place rather suddenly. Demand for the material continued to be strong but the supply of it was not adequate to accommodate all the orders being received. Last week, 1,861 bags of this item came into New York from Antwerp.

Phenol—If England were willing to export this material to the United States, sellers of it here reported that they would be in a more comfortable position with regard to supply, but England apparently needed as much of the material as it could produce, and American sources were unable to budge any appreciable quantities out of the British makers. England, of course, has a great need for American dollars, but apparently she needs the phenol even more, and therefore clamped down on goods for export. American production was not sufficient to fill all the requests that were being made for the material. There had been in recent weeks some slowing up of demand for the item from the plastics industry, and at first it was

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended June 12 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH3	lbs.	1,186,835
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	30,732,780
Benzol	gals.	3,872,830
Coaltar	gals.	14,366,470
Creosote oil	gals.	799,552
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,898,936
Phenol	lbs.	224,874
Toluol	gals.	774,566
Xylol	gals.	174,902

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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hoped that this lessened pressure would help to reduce the overall demand, but as it developed, the decreased demand was not enough to have any considerable effect on the general supply picture, and producers were still having all they could do to keep their facilities running at a capacity somewhere near sufficient to satisfy the heavy demands being made for the material.

Pyridine—There was still a shortage of supply in the market for the refined material during the past week, although reports from producers indicated that the denaturing grades were in a comfortable supply position. Demand was good, and there were no reported changes in the price structure during the past week, nor were there indications that any might be expected in the immediate weeks to come.

Solvent Naphtha—This item was still in a tight position as far as supply went last week, but the demand for it continued as strong as usual. The recent falling off in demand for the material by some of the smaller paint and varnish makers at first was thought to be enough to help the overall supply picture, but as it turned out this was not quite true and what little of the material the paint and varnish manufacturers did not take was being snapped up quickly by other users. Despite this condition, there were no changes reported in the price range for the material, and producers of it gave no indications that they were planning any for the immediate future.

Toluol—This material was still tight as to supply last week. It was not in a critical condition but it was still none too freely available. The protective coatings industry had in recent weeks been taking less of the material than heretofore, but the lessened demand was not expected to have much effect on the overall picture because the expanding aircraft industry would soon be in the market for added supplies of the item. Prices, however, held firm and unchanged last week. There was no news available concerning any possible changes immediately.

Xylol—Only a slight falling off in demand for this item in less than carload quantities had been noticed during the past few weeks, but this decrease was not very considerable when examined against the general supply picture. Therefore, it could be said that the product was still in tight supply. It was not quite critical, and with a bit of diligent searching, users of it were able to satisfy their immediate needs, but they certainly were not able to lay in any backlogs. The price structure was unchanged during the past week, and there were no indications that it would undergo any changes in the next few weeks to come.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Supplies of this material were reported to be just about fair last week, and although producers spoke of demand as being about ordinary, there was not any great abundance of the material on the market. The resublimed was being offered at $2.10 in barrels and the technical was going for $1.05 to $1.10 in barrels.

Acid, H—A price of 66c. a pound was announced last week for this material. This price was for the acid on a 100 percent basis, barrels, works. The production of the material was virtually all sold on contract accounts. Demand continued to be strong in the face of short supplies. Prices were currently firm and there were no changes anticipated in the immediate future. It was pointed out, however, that prices were subject to change without notice.

Acid, Orthocresotinic—There was not a great deal of this material available, and although there were some supplies of it they were not sufficient to fill all the needs of all the users at the time the item was needed. There were no changes in the price structure, however, with the material still being offered at 67c. in carload lots and at 69c. in less than carload quantities.

Acid, Salicylic—The technical and the USP remained unchanged as to price last week, but there was no brightening in the supply picture. The technical was only in fair supply and the USP was said to be very short. Demand, however, was steady, at about the usual levels.

Anilin Oil—Demand for this item continued to be made at reasonably good levels last week, but there was no improvement in the supply picture. The item had been tight as to availability for some time past and as of last week it was still a difficult product to obtain. Despite this condition the price range remained firm and

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unchanged and there were no immediate indications of any changes in schedules.

Benzoyl Chloride—This material was in an unchanged position last week, with regard to both price and the supply and demand picture.

Cyclohexane—After undergoing recent price changes, this material was firm and unchanged as to price last week. Supplies of it were reported to be at sufficiently high levels to take care of most normal ordering, but the demand for it in the New York area was reported to be only about fair.

Diethylanilin—Although some producers were no longer making this product, it could still be obtained from other sources, and last week the price of 48c., in drums, was reported unchanged.

Dimethylanilin—There were no changes reported for the price schedule for this material during the week under review. In carload quantities it could be bought for 21c. to 25¾c., and in less than carloads at 25c. to 26¾c. The demand for the material continued at about the usual rate, although supplies of it ran from short to only about fair.

Diphenyl—This material was still available at 15c. in carload quantities and at 16c. to 20c. in less than carload quantities last week. A minor item in the industry, it was coming in for only a small demand.

Monochlorobenzene—Demand for this item had shown a drop in the more recent past but the decreased pressure was not sufficient to raise the general supply level above a mark that was characterized as only fair by producers.

Orthonitrotoluene—This material was still being offered at 11c. in drums last week, and suppliers of it gave no indications that there were any changes in prospect in the immediate future. The supply picture continued to be one of tightness, but there was a good demand for the product.

Para-anisidin—Although the demand for this material was running along at normal and healthy levels, the supply of it was not strong enough to keep up with the requests that were being made for the product, it was reported last week by producers. There were still no price changes, with the material being offered for 75c.

Paranitrotuluene—The price of this material, 26¼c. in kegs, was reportedly unchanged during the period under review. Supplies of it were still tight and not sufficient to take care of all of the demand that was being felt.

Paratoluidin—In barrels, this material was still being sold at between 55c. and 58c. last week. Supplies of it, however, were tight, and not sufficient to make it as easily available as users of the item wished to see it. Demand ran to good levels.

Phthalic Anhydride—One of the larger producers of this material announced last week a price increase that advanced the outside-of-the-range price for this material to 21½c. in carload lots and to 22½c. in less than carload lots. No announcements were forthcoming from other producers. The item was still available for as little as 19½c. in carloads and 20½c. in less than carloads. Possible changes in price were being studied by other producers. One of them stated that as yet the matter was only being considered, but it was expected that an announcement might come rather suddenly if it did come. The industry, as well as users of the material, were keeping a close eye on the product, feeling that since one producer had already taken the initiative, others might fall in line before very long. In the meantime, supplies of the item continued as tight as ever and producers were not able to make enough of the material to satisfy all of their customers' demands for time and quantity orders. Last week 134 drums of this item reached New York from Genoa.

Sodium Sulphanilate—This item was being quoted at 22c. in barrels last week. Supplies of it were still tight but there was a continuing good demand for the material.

Export Managers Club Elects New Officers

The Export Managers Club elected Walter B. Baruch, vice-president of the Schenley International Corporation, president at a recent meeting in New York. Other officers named were:—Vice-presidents, John W. Geary Jr., export manager, American Viscose Corporation, and Howard Dawson, managing director, Jessop Steel Corporation; treasurer, Thomas C. Delaney, export manager, Delta Electric Company, and secretary, Helen J. Devlin, Dempster McIntosh, president, Philco International Corporation, and V. M. Stracher, export manager, John H. Graham & Co., were reelected vice-presidents.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The increasing shortage of supplies was the major concern of petroleum derivative makers last week. Meanwhile, prices were maintained in all areas.

Addition of 10-percent aromatics to aviation fuel, which requirement of the Army-Navy Specification Board becomes effective on July 1, was expected to cut heavily into stocks of toluol and xylol available to civilian consumers. Reports indicated that estimates of aviation fuel requirements for fiscal 1949 were nearly 4,000,000 gallons above those of the previous year, and this figure does not take into account the new seventy-group aircraft program.

At the same time, higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic aromatic blends were expected to tighten considerably, tied as these materials are to pure aromatic production.

As for aliphatics, they were short all along the line, although cleaners' naphtha, mineral spirits and stoddard solvent were said to be harder hit than others. With the petroleum industry moving into the heavy motoring season, it was generally believed in the trade that aliphatics would remain short throughout the Summer. This was based on the fact that aliphatic output bears a close relationship to gasoline production.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—With the market continuing to tighten last week, the price structure of this solvent remained firm in all areas. Deliveries were still being made in reasonably large quantities to regular customers, but some cleaning establishments, whose practice had been to shop around among producers for supplies, continued to report difficulty in locating stocks. Demand was steady.

Protective Coatings Solvents—Producers of petroleum aromatics during the week were still pointing to July 1 as the expected turning point in the supply position of toluol and xylol. After that date, the Army-Navy Specifications Board will require the addition of 10 percent aromatics in aviation fuel, a development which it is anticipated will considerably tighten stocks further. The latest estimate of aviation fuel requirements is 25,758,000 gallons for fiscal 1949, including 3,174,000 gallons for jet propulsion. The 1949 estimate does not take into account the new seventy-group aircraft program, but this is not expected to be reflected in fuel requirements until January, 1949. The estimate of aviation fuel for fiscal 1948 was 20,860,000 gallons. Meanwhile, petroleum toluol and xylol continued on the short side, although deliveries were being made last week in reasonable quantities. Prices were on a par with levels of previous weeks.

The expected tightening of pure aromatics stocks was expected to have a narrowing influence over supplies of higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends. As of last week, most materials in these two categories were scarce, although a few grades of blends were said to be readily available. Demand was excellent. Prices were stable.

With the petroleum industry moving into the heavy motoring season, it was the consensus of opinion in the trade that aliphatics would continue to feel pinched throughout the Summer, related as these materials are to gasoline production. Of the aliphatics on the short side last week, cleaners' naphtha, mineral spirits and stoddard solvent were still reported to be the most seriously affected.

Though in some what better supply than other aliphatics, lacquer diluent remained short during the week. Demand was unchanged generally. Quotations were without variance in all areas.

Some increase in demand for mineral spirits was noted during the past week, as producers reported heightening activity on the part of manufacturers of trade sales. However, this development only served to further intensify the supply situation, which continued critical. Despite the scarcity, however, many regular buyers were said to be receiving adequate shipments.

Stepped-up interest for stoddard solvent, particularly from makers of trade sales, tended to complicate the supply picture of this material too last week. Already short, the material was even further constricted owing to the heightened demand. Meanwhile, producers indicated that relief would be unlikely until the Summer motoring season was over. Prices were without change.

V. M. & P. naphtha, though better situated than mineral spirits or stoddard solvent, was still confined to narrow stocks. Demand was substantially the same as during the previous week. Price-wise, the market was without fluctuation.

Rubber Solvents—Firm prices continued to prevail in this section, as the supply position of these materials remained short. Demand was unchanged.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles.—Call for solvents and diluents was excellent in this area last week. Offerings, however, were limited, while prices remained steady. Stoddard solvent and petroleum spirits, 50 to 199 gallons, 19.2c. per gallon.

Lighter Fractions

Little change was noted in this section during the period under review. Liquefied petroleum gases were still in reasonably good supply, although propane was expected to tighten within the next two weeks. Other lighter fractions were readily available. Demand was on a par with former levels. Prices were similarly unchanged.

Los Angeles.—Propane and butane supplies were short in this area last week, while prices continued steady. Good demand was reported. Propane was quoted at 6.8c. per gallon, f.o.b. Ventura, Cal., and butane was named at 7.3c. per gallon, ex-tax, that city.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Following are current market quotations:—170-175 ASTM, amber, fiber drums, 30 tons, works, 14¾c. per pound; 170-175 ASTM, amber, smaller lots, same basis, 15c. to 16c.; 170-175 ASTM, black, 30 tons, same basis, 13¼c.; 170-175 ASTM, black, smaller lots, same basis, 13½c. to 14½c.; 170-175 ASTM, white, 30 tons, same basis, 25¾c.; 170-175 ASTM, white, smaller lots, same basis, 26c. to 27c.; 190-195 ASTM, amber, 30 tons, same basis, 21¼c.; 190-195 ASTM, amber, smaller lots, same basis, 21½c. to 22½c.; 190-195 ASTM, black, 30 tons, same basis, 19¾c.; 190-195 ASTM, black, smaller lots, same basis, 20c. to 21c.; 190-195 ASTM, white, 30 tons, same basis, 34¼c., and 190-195 ASTM, white, smaller lots, same basis, 34½c. to 36½c.

Paraffin—In the producer market, price, supply and demand levels all remained on a par with those of previous weeks, the first steady, the second short and the last normal. Reports from the spot market continued unchanged.

Los Angeles.—Both the high and low melting point waxes were in better supply last week. However, the market remained tight. Demand was still good. High melting point 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery San Francisco Bay area, 10.15c. per pound. High melting point 157-162, carload, loose slabs, 14½c. per pound, f.o.b. refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Arrivals during the week aggregated 226,684 barrels of crude petroleum from Ras Tanura and Cartagena. Meanwhile, posted prices in all fields remained firm. There was little indication of any price activity in the near future.

Fuel Oil—Importations last week totaled 64,139 barrels of fuel oil from Tampico. Meanwhile, there was little of note to report in the market during the week. Production was for the most part apace of demand, despite reports in some areas of payment of premiums. Prices were generally firm.

Gasoline—Increased gasoline on the market was still falling short of the increased requirements. Furthermore, demand was on the upgrade and was expected to continue that way through July and August. Group 3 producers last week were quoting 10½c. to 12⅞c. per gallon for 73-75 octane gasoline, tanks. In Western Pennsylvania, 74-octane gasoline, tanks, listed at 11¾c. to 12c. per gallon.

White Mineral Oils—Movement of white mineral oils last week was reported steady, but by no means strong. Some gain was said to have developed with the European Economic Program. More momentum was expected after its final enactment. Price-wise, the market was without change.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended June 5 totaled 220,402,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 221,703,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,301,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,149,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 152,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline-bearing stocks, totaled 7,136,000 barrels, a decrease of 140,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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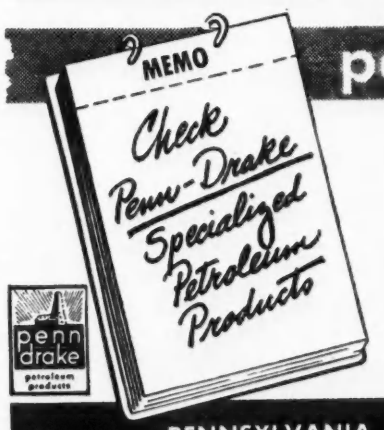

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Price changes in sizing materials last week consisted of an advance of 3c. per pound for albumen egg and a fractional decline in tapioca floor, medium grades. Business was reported fair, chiefly for prompt requirements. Supplies of albumen egg were scarcer, and with production for the season tapering off, this market became stronger. The technical grade also was in limited supply, and is good inquiry. Medium grades of tapioca flour were in liberal supply here and at Brazilian points, resulting in lower prices, while the high grade stocks were small on the spot and offerings from Brazil were light and closely held. Corn derivatives were unchanged and steady. Corn dextrin continued scarce as production was sold ahead. Inquiry for corn starch improved somewhat last week, though demand of late was slow, with the result that production was reduced.

Tanning materials market continued extremely quiet. Consuming inquiry for replacements was reported practically nil. Tanners were reported carrying inventories of most materials to cover requirements during the next 4 to 6 months. On the other hand, sellers at primary markets were not lowering prices to attract buying interest and former quotations were generally maintained. Supplies were available for shipment for most materials, with the exception of mangrove bark and wattle bark and extract.

Cattle hide leather production was reported at 2,169,000 hides in April, compared with 2,258,000 in March by the Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins produced were 836,000 against 818,000 in April; goat and kid skins totaled 3,416,000 compared with 3,540,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 564,000 against 622,000.

Rayon broad woven fabric production amounted to 538,000,000 yards in the first quarter, 1948, according to the Bureau of the Census. This was the greatest quarterly production since this series began in 1943 and was 16 percent larger than in the first quarter 1947. Production of 338,000,000 yards of 100 percent filament rayon fabrics was 18 percent greater than in the corresponding period a year ago, while the production of 100 percent spun rayon fabrics in the first quarter 1948 was almost double that of the first quarter 1947. The production of silk, nylon, glass, and other similar fabrics amounted to 17,000,000 yards, 20 percent more than in the fourth quarter 1947, but 7 percent less than in the first quarter 1947.

Stocks of wool of the sheep held by manufacturers and topmakers, dealers and the CCC, on April 3 showed a decrease of 13,800,000 pounds since January, were reported by the Census Bureau. Stocks as of April 3 amounted to 429,200,000 pounds, scoured basis, according to preliminary figures, some 76,400,000 less than the March 29, 1947, inventory. Consumption of wool averaged 14,300,000 pounds, scoured basis, a week during March, 2 percent below February's average.

Woolen and worsted fabric production during the first quarter totaled 131,900,000 finished linear yards, 2 percent more than during the fourth quarter, 1947. March yarn production was 2 percent below the February average.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Strength in basic materials was reflected in this material and the market was firmer. Consuming inquiry was active, with supplies reported limited.

Aluminum, Acetate—Tight supply situation continued to keep this product in a firm position. The output moved steadily against former orders. Prices were unchanged and well maintained.

Bichromates—This market was firm at the recent price advance for prompt requirements and for contracts booked for third quarter delivery. Sodium bichromate was raised ½c. to 9½c. per pound, bags, carlots, and sodium chromate to 11⅛c. same basis. Potassium bichromate was advanced 1¾c. to 12¾c. per pound, bags, carlots, and lesser quantities were ⅛c. to ¼c. higher, depending upon quantity.

Soda, Acetate—Higher cost of basic materials created a firmer tone. Supplies were limited and closely held. Demand was steady and the output was promptly absorbed.

Soda, Hydrosulphite — Withdrawals against contracts were reported fairly active, while new business was confined to prompt requirements. Market was unchanged and steady.

Sulphonated Oils — Trading slackened because of reduced demand from cotton mills. Other consumers were taking supplies in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were steady. Higher tallow market stiffened sulphonated grades, though quotations were unchanged as producers were using supplies procured before the recent advance.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Good demand has reduced available supplies and market was firmer. Edible flakes was stronger and carlots were advanced 3c. to $2.62 per pound, barrels for prompt delivery. Smaller quantities ranged up to $2.75 per pound, as to seller. Production is on the wane and reports from Texas stated that some plants were scheduled to shut down within a few days. The technical grade was in limited supply and in active inquiry. Quotations were more or less nominal at $1.55 to $1.65 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Albumin, Blood—Business was restricted owing to the scarcity of supplies. Producers were operating normally to cover a backlog of orders which will take several weeks to fill. Quotations were unchanged and entirely nominal.

Corn Sugar—Demand for tanners sugar was reported moderate and mainly for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Dextrin, Corn—Active consuming demand continued to take the current production which was sold well ahead. Market was firm and reflected the tight supply condition and high production cost.

Egg, Yolk—Buying interest was slow and with offerings freer, the market was unsteady. Quotations were unchanged though it was intimated that firm bids for carlots could have shaded 95c. per pound for carlots. Smaller quantities were quoted up to $1 per pound.

Sago Flour—The spot market remained firm with the high cost of replacements from primary centers. Demand was quiet, with prices unchanged and well held. Shipments were quoted at 8¼c. per pound, exdock and at 8½c. and 8¾c. per pound, on spot, depending upon quantity.

Starch, Corn—Despite the reduced consumption, the high cost of the grain, precluded the lowering of prices. Production it was reported has been adjusted to meet the reduced demand from the textile trade and other consumers. Buying interest has improved and a good movement of starch was reported against current contracts. Prices were maintained at former levels. Visible corn supply was increased 722,000 bushels to 5,286,000 bushels for the week ended June 12, compared with 11,260,000 bushels for the same period last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—Undertone of this market was reported easy, with Maine producers offering quite freely. Buying interest was light and spotty and it was reported that asking prices were shaded on round lot quantities. Carlots were nominal at 8½c. per pound, carlots, New York basis. Stocks on the spot ranged from 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Department of Agriculture reported purchases of some 700,000 bushels of surplus 1948 crop potatoes up to June 10 to support prices, the bulk of which were bought in Alabama, California and North Carolina. Government buying in Virginia was expected to start later in the month. Most of the purchases have been of low grades and are being sold for livestock feed and alcohol manufacture. Officials expected to purchase about 25,000,000 bushels of surplus potatoes from early crops harvested in June and July. Prices paid averaged about $1 per bushel. This the third consecutive year that the potato crop has exceeded market demands.

Tapioca Flour—While medium grades

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tapioca flour, med., ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
380.1	377.6	375.5	314.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

were easier, high grades were steady and in limited supply. Mediums were reduced and were offered at 8c. per pound, exdock and at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, on spot depending upon quantity. Offerings for shipment from Brazil were freer, and the market was reported none too steady, especially for the lower grades. Higher grades were quoted at 9.90c. per pound, exdock and 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound, on spot as to quantity.

Reports from southern Brazil stated that heavy floods recently delayed harvesting and inland transportation, but new crop flour was now moving to the seaboard. Crops were not damaged by floods and production was expected to be normal. In the North stocks were reported sufficient to cover requirements. Good medium grades in the South were indicated to be liberal. Internal situation in Java was gradually improving, though offerings of tapioca flour for shipment were still limited at prices well above competing levels. Demand for roots for native food has kept prices high and little improvement was expected until the cost of rice becomes lower. Quality of tapioca flour was reported poor to date, but it was expected to improve.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported light and continued for actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged and nominal.

Divi Divi—Consuming inquiry was restricted, though offers for shipment also were limited. Primary market was reported steady at former quotations.

Mangrove Bark—Business was practically at a standstill, although this item was in better inquiry than most materials. Lack of exportable bark continued to affect trading. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal. Imports of mangrove bark totaled 1,040 bags last week against prior orders.

Myrobalans—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Offers for shipment continued liberal and quotations while unchanged were merely nominal at former levels. Arrivals were reported at 4,420 bags at New York last week.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market remained dull and featureless. Consuming inquiry continued quiet for replacements and tanners were operating from inventories said to be sufficient for the next 4 to 6 months requirements. Primary markets were reported steady at former levels. Some 42,665 bags of extract arrived at New York last week from the Argentine.

Valonia—Both buyers and sellers were marking time. Inquiry for replacements continued inactive, while sellers were not lowering quotations to attract business. Reports from Turkey stated that the market was steady at current quotations.

Wattle—Offers for shipment continued scarce. Tanners were in the market for replacements, but business was inactive owing to the scarcity of available supplies at producing centers. Prices were unchanged well held for all grades. Imports of wattle bark totaled 1,100 bales and 6,670 bags of extract at New York last week for delivery on former contracts.

Italian Exports to U.S. Licensed in January

Licenses for exports to U. S. granted by Italy during first half of January included the following materials in the markets of chemicals, oils, and drugs:—

Antimony	$73,300
Caustic soda	3,472,700
Olive oil	382,169
Tartar, crude	8,316

Du Pont Introduces New Synthetic Tanning Agents

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has introduced a line of synthetic tanning agents which are said to give soft yet strong leathers that can be repeatedly washed or dry cleaned. The new products, aliphatic hydrocarbon sulphonyl chlorides, are sold under the trademark "Skelt," and contain a "built-in" softener which is said to become an integral part of the finished leather.

The new products are particularly well adapted as tanning agents for white leather, but further work will be required before they can be used for shoes and other leather goods demanding a high degree of water resistance, the company said. Because of their snowy whiteness, it was added, leathers tanned in this way can be dyed to unusually bright colors as well as pastel shades.

Outstanding characteristics claimed for leathers treated with the new tanning agents are:—color—whites of excellent color stability that are capable of being dyed to bright shades hitherto impossible; resistance to dry cleaning; resistance to washing; strength; water absorbency—when tanned for a soft leather, thoroughly washed and without additional fat liquor, leather has absorbency comparable to that of chamois, and warmth.

Canada Clarifies Import Controls

The government of Canada recently enacted legislation to place its import controls on a more permanent legal basis. Under the new act a wide range of capital goods became subject to special import permits, and principles which govern the eligibility of such goods to import permits is set forth.

Among the principles that will be observed are: that the importation of the goods is necessary to enable a manufacturer to continue essential products of a type which he was manufacturing in Canada on and before November 17, 1947; that importation of the goods is necessary to enable the applicant to undertake proposed manufacturing operations in regard to which he had made direct financial commitments on or before November 17, 1947, and the abandonment of which would impose severe hardship, or that the importation is neeessary because it or its end produet is essential to the maintenance of the Canadian economy or it will result in exports, the value of which will exceed the value of the imported goods over a reasonable period.

Trade Briefs

Vogue Ceramic Industries, Inc., has appointed Miss Jewel S. Gould vice-president and assistant to the president. She will continue to be in charge of the New York office.

National Council of American Importers has selected Miss Myrtle Brickman, student at George Washington University, as winner of its first nation-wide essay contests.

B. F. Goodrich Company has developed a new "Highflex" air hose for small tools which it claims weighs less than half as much and is stronger than the ordinary hose.

Chemical trade in China has completed a survey to determine the extent to which the market can be supplied by domestic production, and it is understood that recommendations will be made to prohibit the importation of a number of chemicals manufactured in the country.

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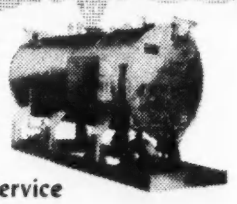

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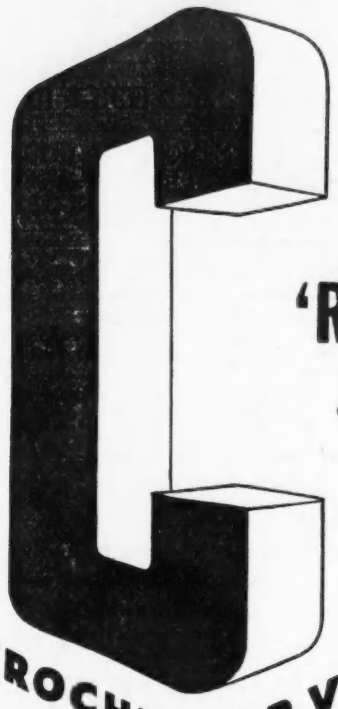

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Higher prices on atropine sulphate and a 3c. reduction in quotations on denatured and pure ethyl alcohol were the feature of price movements in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week. The rise in atropine was tempered slightly by the drop in alcohol quotations and the net result was a 4.2 point rise in the market index and its establishment at the 260.5 level.

Quotations on castor beans were advanced $10 per long ton nominally with trading on the domestic market quiet. The rise was due principally to increased buying at the prime source by Britain. Powdered skim milk advanced recently by one-half cent per pound while milk sugar held firmly to levels prevailing over the past six months. Camphoric acid was reduced in price 50 cents per pound for the synthetic material and $2 per pound for the natural. Diethylstilbestrol dropped $30 per kilo and piperazine hexahydrate was reduced 50 cents per pound. Atropine alkaloid was advanced $2.70 per ounce, while atropine sulphate rose $1.45. Price advances effective July 1 were announced by a major chemical producer which will boost the quotations on hydrogen peroxide 1 cent per pound, sodium peroxide 2 cents, and trichlorethylene one-half cent per pound.

A new plant producing ethyleneglycol went into production last week, which will have the effect of taking some of the pressure off the market, and at the same time will take some of the chlorine off the market. However, in view of the recent settlement of a strike in the plants of a major producer, the chlorine consumption of the new glycol plant will not seriously affect the current chlorine market.

Citric acid and citrates were available in sufficient amounts to take care of consuming needs, but could not be described as free, while bismuth salts were easy and buying interest slow. Formaldehyde was easier, salicylic acid was tight, and aspirin remained free.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Atropine, $2.70 per oz.
sulphate, $1.45 per oz.
Castor beans, $10 per long ton.
Milk, powdered, skimmed, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, camphoric, natural, $2 per lb.
synthetic, 50c. per lb.
Alcohol, denatured, 3c. per gal.
ethyl, 3c. per gal.
Diethylstilbestrol, $30 per kilo.
Piperazine hexahydrate, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	**256.3**	**253.5**	**253.7**

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetanilide—The market situation on this material remained one of diminished buying interest and lowered production with supplies ample to meet all calls. The price structure remained unchanged from the spread of 40c. to 50c. per pound following the advance of 10c. per pound made by a major manufacturer. Meanwhile, those other quotations which moved upward by 10c. per pound were for the most part limited to houses which buy and resell material from this producer. Most other prime sources, in view of the weak position of the market and the competitive situation prevailing in such a market did not see fit to advance the price despite increasing labor and manufacturing costs.

Acid, Cacodylic — This material which moves in small lots was in reasonably good availability at firm prices ranging from $12 per pound upward depending upon the quantity ordered.

Acid, Camphoric—The market position of the natural and synthetic materials was eased somewhat as reflected by lowered price quotations made effective recently. The dextro-levlorotary synthetic material was quoted at $5.50 per pound in 100 pound drums, a reduction of 50c. per pound under previous levels. The naturally derived acid, which is dextrorotary, was reduced to $6 per pound on the same basis which was a drop of $2 per pound under previous quotations.

Acid, Citric—The current supply position on citric acids of the various grades was generally the same for each grade. Supply was for the most part adequate to meet current demands, but with virtually no stocks left over. Shipments were being made essentially from current production. Demand for the acid by the various citrate manufacturers and the food industry was both steady and strong, and supplies while not tight could not be described as free. Current price on this material of USP quality in 220 pound drums was 23c. per pound for the granular material as well as the fine granular acid used by the confectionery industry. The powder was priced ½c. higher on the same basis.

The anhydrous acid, packaged in 250 pound drums was currently quoted at 25c. per pound for the granular and fine granular, with the powder bringing the usual ½c. per pound premium.

Acid, Salicylic—Under strong demand from the pharmaceutical and food preservative industries for the manufacture of the various salicylates finding wide use in these fields, the market position of this item remained strong with supplies described as tight. The price structure, meanwhile held firmly to levels prevailing over recent months and there was no indication at this date of any price adjustment in the immediate future.

Alcohol—Pure and denatured ethyl alcohols were reduced last week by 3 cents per gallon effective as of June 15. Supplies were reported as quite ample to meet all demands, and shipments were prompt. The market was in a considerably easier position than some months ago, with supplies freely available, as reflected in the current price adjustment downward.

Ammonium Citrate, Dibasic — This chemical was currently quoted at 75c. per pound in 250 pound barrels, 80c. in 100 pound drums, and from 82c. to 85c. in lesser quantities. Demand and supply were moderate in limited quantities.

Argols—Imported last week were 6,676 bags from Algiers and Oran.

Atropine—Domestic manufacturers have advanced prices to the basis of $13.50 to $15 per ounce for alkaloid and to $10.35 to $12 for the sulphate. This increase in sales price schedules reflects a shift in the cost of production and the development of a somewhat tighter situation as concerned the availability of raw material at the present time.

Bismuth and Salts—The supply situation on the various chemicals and salts derived from bismuth were reported as quite ample to meet all demands with shipments promptly made from inventory. Stocks were reported as good in a market characterized by slow buying interest and somewhat less than normal demand. The easy position of the market, however, was not reflected in any price changes and none were anticipated in the immediate future. Quotations were firm at $4.50 per pound for the chloride packaged in jars. The citrate, USP VIII, was available in jars at $3.12 per pound. Drum shipments of the hydroxide were being made at $3.98 per pound. Meanwhile the metal was quoted by prime producers at $2 per pound in ton lots packaged in boxes. The 40 pound drums of nitrate were priced at $1.70 per pound, while 100 pound fiber drums of the oxychloride were quoted at $3.79. USP subcarbonate drum lots in moderate quantities ranged from $2.60 to $2.63, while the NF subgallate in various sized drums stood at $2.45 to $2.48. Drums of the anhydrous oxide currently were quoted at $4.40 and the subiodide on the same basis at $4.90. USP subnitrate and subsalicylate were quoted at $2.15 and $3.05 respectively in drum quantities. The sulphocarbolate, also known as bismuth phenolsulphonate, was quoted in drum quantities at $4.20 per pound. Bismuth-ammonium citrate USP powdered was priced in drum quantities at $3.80 per pound.

Carotene—The lack of vitamin A which constitutes a world shortage was a contributing factor to the strong demand for carotene. The current market position of technical crystalline carotene was firm as reflected by the unchanged price of 67½c. per gram on material which carried 1,350,000 units per gram. The research grades, limited to only small quantity shipments of pure materials were quoted at $5 per 10 mg ampule for the beta or alpha carotene, while a mixture of 90 percent beta and 10 percent alpha carotene could be had for $2 per 100 mg ampule.

Carotene in vegetable oil was priced at $37.80 per pound for the 250,000 units per gram material, $7.57 per pound for the 50,000 unit grade, and 85c. per pound for the oil containing 3,330 units per gram. In dry powder form, carotene was cur-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

rently being quoted at 70c. per pound for the 3,330 units per gram material. Carotene was also available as an emulsion in milk in which a 16 ounce can containing 500,000 units per can was priced at 85c.

Castor Oil—Due principally to British buying of castor beans in Brazil, the nominal price has advanced roughly $10 per long ton to quotations of $140 to $145.

Imports last week were 2,345 bags equivalent to 351,750 pounds arriving in New York; compared with 21,309 bags, or 3,196,350 bags the previous week. One year ago imports stood at 28,481 bags, equivalent to 4,273,050 pounds.

Total arrivals so far this year have amounted to 608,739 bags equivalent to 86,310,850 pounds; compared with arrivals during the corresponding period of last year totaling 821,973 bags equivalent to 123,295,930 pounds. Trading was quiet.

Creosote, N.F.—Supplies of this wood creosote were reported as adequate to meet current demands, and were moving in moderate and steady quantities to the pharmaceutical industry. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels prevailing over recent weeks.

Creosote, Beechwood — This material moved in moderate quantities at $1.15 per pound in drum lots and supplies were described as ample to meet current calls.

Diethylstilbestrol, USP—A price reduction on this sex hormone was effected amounting to $30 per kilo, bringing the kilo price down to $300 for 1 kilo and $290 for 5 kilo quantities. Demand was reported as moderate and shipments were confined to relatively small quantities, characteristic of the market.

Emetine Hydrochloride—Prices for this article originating strictly in domestic sources of manufacture prevail at present on the basis of $42.50 to $48 per ounce and these quotations have been confirmed repeatedly by sales of substantial quantities to the domestic manufacturing consuming industries.

Lower quotations have been noted and reported but information in hand suggests that goods so offered are of Brazilian origin and are so offered on an in-bond basis mainly to those merchants who have export orders to fill. During the war, Brazil refused to sell domestic manufacturers matto grosso ipecac root, their raw material for emetine manufacture.

In the war period large quantities of emetine were used in the armed forces, and Brazil rode the market under a tight rein with plentiful application of spurs when it came to pricing of the article. That business has gone and Brazil has an emetine production for which world-wide demand has shrunken sharply. She has resumed offering ipecac root to this country. Practically all of the leading manufacturing consumers supply their requirements from domestic sources and, so far as known, no local merchants are stocking Brazilian emetine in quantities adaptable to all varieties of domestic consuming requirements.

Ethyleneglycol—Last week a new plant producing ethylene glycol got under operation. This will have the effect of relieving some of the pressure on the glycol market, and also of taking some of the chlorine off the market, but not sufficient to make the chlorine situation any noticeably tighter, because the strikes in the plants of a major chlorine producer have been settled. Prices, meanwhile, were holding firm to levels established some weeks ago.

Fishliver Oils—Auctions of liver at San Francisco during the week of June 7th showed purchases by buyers from the sellers representing several different boats, to be held to a reasonably close price range. Figuring that actual oil production will yield Vitamin A concentrations roughly 85 percent of the stated contents per pound of liver, the price per 1,000,000 units of Vitamin A calculates to range from 37c. to 39c., not including manufacturing costs, etc.

Formaldehyde—In view of the overall lessened demand stemming from the synthetic resin and plastics industries for formaldehyde condensate resinous materials, coupled with an appreciably better supply situation on methanol from which formaldehyde is made, this market is currently in a much more favorable supply position than at any time in recent months. Prices meanwhile were holding firm, and being tied to methanol were likely to remain unchanged until the price of that material moves. The result was that shipments were going forward with reasonable promptness, and there was a reappear-

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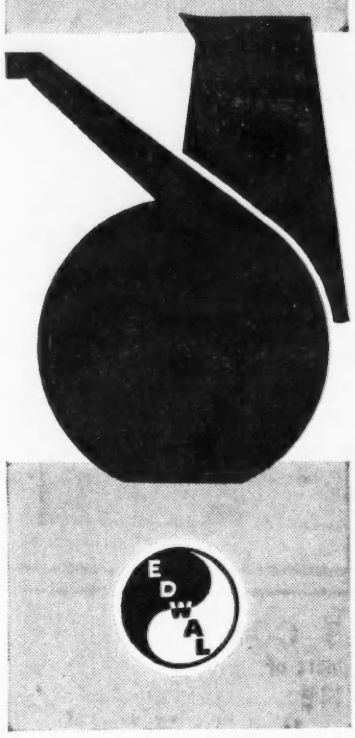

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ance of some material on the spot market. However, depending on fluctuations of demand on the formaldehyde consuming industries, the market could tighten again in a short period of time.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Demand for this material was generally in a steady position with prices holding firm for the balance of the second quarter. At the third quarter an increase of 1c. per pound will become effective on the 35 percent material which is the grade now moving in largest commercial quantities. The announced price quotation effective as of July 1 will be 20½c. per pound.

Iron-Ammonium Citrates—This brown granular ferric-ammonium salt of U.S.P. specification was offered at current quotations in the range of 45c. to 47c. per pound in small drum lots, as was also the green granular N.F. material. In 500 pound lots, quotations were 2c. per pound lower.

Lithium Citrate—This N.F. material in both granular or powder form was moving in small quantities, characteristic of the product, at firm price schedules ranging from $1.40 to $1.45 in 25 to 100 pound quantities. Supplies were described as adequate, but limited to sufficient material to meet consuming needs.

Menthol—The menthol market was somewhat less erratic last week, maintaining its same position as in the previous week so far as price was concerned. Demand at current levels was low and trading was limited to small amounts sufficient to cover only immediate needs.

Methyl Salicylate—The demand for this material from the pharmaceutical and flavoring industries was described as steady with a firm market position prevailing in which 500 pound lots were quoted at 40c. per pound and 25 to 50 pound lots at 45c.

Milk Powder—Current New York market price ranges on milk powder stood at 16¼c. to 18¼c. per pound in carlot quantities for spray process skimmed material and at 15c. to 17¼c. for the roller processed material on the same basis. Both skimmed powders had recently advanced ½c. per pound. Whole milk powder, on the other hand, held firm from the levels prevailing over recent weeks.

In general the milk powder market remained steady and generally firm. Despite an overall increase in the available fluid milk for manufacturing, buying interest was sufficiently intense that supplies held close. Competition, accordingly, was expected to become more keen as production drops off. The Department of Agriculture reported during the week of June 11, that the Department purchased 378,000 pounds of spray process material at 15c. per pound, and 105,200 pounds at 15¼c., while there remained to be purchased 17,864,760 pounds.

The animal food market was reported as firm with supplies short against a strong demand. Dried buttermilk was moving on the New York market at 11¾c. per pound delivered. The spray process whole powdered milk market was characterized by unchanged prices as the domestic demand was irregular with purchasing limited to amounts only as needed.

Unless sent as an unsolicited gift, shipments of powdered milk into Great Britain or Northern Ireland may require the production by the addressee of a license issued by the British Board of Trade; or, a certificate in the form approved by the Board of Trade, according to amended import regulations.

Milk Sugar—The market position of this material was good as supplies were in the position of being ample and all orders were being given prompt delivery. The price position was steady and unchanged for levels established some six months ago,

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High Gravity . . . A pale yellow industrial glycerine. Specific gravity, 1.262–15.5°C/15.5°C.
Dynamite . . . Made especially for the explosives trade. Specific gravity, 1.262–15.5°C/15.5°C.
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
1355 W. 31st St. Chicago 9, Ill.
LAFayette 7000
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
REctor 2-5600

and at this date there were no indications of upward adjustments in the immediate future unless an unforeseen development occurs in the fluid milk market.

Piperazine Hexahydrate—This material changed its price position by some 50c. per pound recently, when 100 pound lots were reduced to $8.50 per pound and 25 pound lots to $9.

Penicillin—Permission to market crystallin penicillin tablets in multiple-dose containers containing 600,000 units was granted by the Food and Drug Administration in an amendment to its penicillin regulations issued. The amendment became effective with its publication in the Federal Register of June 16.

Potassium Bromate—An intense demand for this chemical was characteristic of the market, and under wide use in the food industry for bread enrichment, supplies were described as short. The current price schedule in 1,000 pound lots or more was 43c. per pound, with various packages from 25 to 200 pounds listed at 60c.

Potassium Citrate—USP granular material was currently listed at 35½c. per pound in 250 pound drums up to 40½c. for 25 pound lots. The powder was quoted 3c. higher. Supplies in general were currently adequate to meet pharmaceutical demands, but no excessive stocks existed.

Silver Proteins—The market for these materials was reported to be well sustained at firm price levels in the range of 40c. per ounce in 1,000 ounce lots for the strong grade and 45c. on the same basis for the mild grade. Supplies were reported as good, and moving in a relatively good volume.

Sodium Benzoate—This material was in a better demand currently by virtue of the warmer weather and summer food packaging which brings a heavier demand for this material as a food preservative. Prices, meanwhile, were firm and unchanged.

Sodium Citrate—This salt of citric acid was quoted on a firm market in which supplies were adequate but not too freely available at 20c. per pound in 225 pound drums for the USP VIII material and 26c. for the USP XIII material in 250 pound drums. The usual differentials for smaller quantities prevailed.

Sodium Peroxide—This bleaching and oxidizing agent widely used in the textile industry was reportedly due for an advance in price effective July 1, of 2c. per pound which will bring the price to 16c. Supplies were considered adequate to meet current consuming demand.

Sodium Salicylate—A steady demand for this material was reported under a firm price position ranging from 57c. to 60c. per pound.

Trichloroethylene—This solvent widely used in cleaning and degreasing industrial operations was reportedly in somewhat limited availability under strong demand, but not critically tight. Prices which have maintained a firm position over recent months were reportedly scheduled for a ½c. per pound advance July 1. This will bring the price to 10½c. per pound.

MCA Issues Methanol Safety Data Sheet

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association has announced publication of Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-22 on methanol. This is the twenty-second in a series of chemical product safety manuals prepared by the association. The manuals are designed for supervisory staffs and set forth essential information for the safe handling and use of chemical products.

The manuals contain such information as physical and chemical properties of the product, usual shipping containers, methods of unloading and emptying, storage and handling, requirements for caution labels, and recommended personal protective equipment. Copies of the new manual may be obtained, at 20 cents each, from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 608 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C.

Chilean Drug Imports Off

Medicinals, pharmaceuticals and toilet preparations imported into Chile during 1947 were valued at $1,848,000 (United States), compared with $2,254,000 in the preceding year. Although detailed statistics for 1947 are not yet available, the United States supplied 70.4 percent of Chile's imports of these products in 1946.

Wholesalers Sales: April

Estimated sales of service and limited-function wholesalers in April were reported by the office of business economics of the Department of Commerce as follows:—chemicals, excluding paints, $52,000,000; drugs and sundries, $108,000,000, and petroleum and its products, $55,000,000.

ALKALOIDS
GLUCOSIDES — DRUG EXTRACTIVES

1917

ACONITINE
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CHRYSAROBIN
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HOMATROPINE
HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
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OUABAIN
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QUASSIN
RUTIN
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and odor similar to natural menthol.
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Estrogenic Substances . . .

highly purified from pregnant mare's urine. Crystalline material assaying 95% or better of estrone. Your product is from natural source, free of side effects.

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lyophilized powder 1,000,000 I.U. per gram of luteinizing gonadotropin from human pregnancy urine. Highly purified, potent.

BULK SALES DIVISION
TO THE
PHARMACEUTICAL AND COSMETIC INDUSTRY

LAKESIDE
Laboratories Inc., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Upjohn Gets Court Order on 'Cheracol'

United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has issued a perpetual injunction against Alfred B. Carson, Stanley Maisels, Aaron Margolis and D.B.A. Pilot Laboratories, as the result of a suit brought against them by the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. The injunction prohibits them from selling a product called "Cheratole" or a preparation for the treatment of colds, coughs, or other bronchial and pulmonary affections, having the color of Upjohn "Cheracol."

It also restrains them from indicating to the trade or others that their product may be substituted for "Cheracol," and restrains them from using any label or marking substantially like the label now used either by them or the Upjohn Company.

Nyal Company of Canada Names Darling Vice-Pres.

Nyal Company of Canada, Ltd., affiliate of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Canada, Ltd., has appointed L. L. Darling vice-president and general manager. Mr. Darling first joined the Stearns organization in 1919 at Detroit, and transferred to the Windsor, Ont., branch as credit and office manager in 1925. In 1943 he was elected secretary of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Canada, was named treasurer in the following year, and was appointed vice-president in 1946.

Schering Adds Twelve To Prof. Service Staff

The Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has added twelve representatives to its professional service staff. Eleven of the new representatives have been assigned to the domestic sales division for service in various territories throughout the country, and the other has been assigned to the foreign sales division.

Winthrop-Stearns Making Baby Food

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, is marketing a refined carbohydrate known as "Cartose" as an infant food. The product has been added to the company's line of infant medicines.

Drug Trademarks Registry

--Continued from page 7

cedure made it necessary for persons to make a search of each of the weekly bulletins dating from the last issue of the printed book to find out whether there might be objection to register of a new mark.

Under the new system it is proposed to substitute a photo-lithograph process booklet for the printed book, to which supplements will be issued each month containing new temporary and permanent trade marks. The supplements will be cumulative. The weekly bulletins will be continued and thus it will be necessary for interested persons to search only through three copies of the weekly bulletins at the most.

The new service is expected to be put into operation when all arrangements have been completed in a couple of months. Persons who are not members of the associations will be privileged to subscribe to the service as in the past.

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For Your Packaging and Distribution
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POTENCIES UP TO 1,350,000 UNITS PER GRAM
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Dr. Couch Honored By Phila. College

Dr. James F. Couch, senior chemist of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, has been awarded an honorary degree by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in recognition of his "life long service to the cause of science and for the good of mankind." Dr. Couch is responsible for suggesting the beneficial properties of rutin and did considerable research which led to commercial production of this drug.

Fleet Elects New Officers

C. B. Fleet Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Lynchburg, Va., has elected Charles G. Baber president. He has been with the company as secretary-treasurer since 1932, and was given the additional post of general manager in 1943.

Vice-presidents will be Mrs. E. M. Forsyth and Mrs. C. F. Diggs. Harry D. Forsyth has been elected to the post of secretary-treasurer and Roland A. Campbell becomes assistant treasurer. O. B. Newton, jr., remains as sales manager.

Proprietary Ass'n Asks Help For Druggists in Flood Areas

The Proprietary Association of America has appealed to its membership to cooperate in the replacement of stocks of drug stores in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana which were damaged by flood waters. The association's action was taken in response to a letter from the Druggists Relief Committee of Portland, Ore., which asked for its help. Manufacturers who are able and would like to help have been asked to contact the Druggist Relief Committee, 420 Morgan building, Portland 5, Ore.

Netherlands Indies Imports Show Large Increase in 1947

Pharmaceutical and chemical products imported into the Netherlands Indies from the United States during the first nine months of 1947 were considerably in excess of the amounts imported during the entire year of 1946. For the January-September, 1947, period, imports of these products amounted to 5,972 metric tons, valued at $3,000,000, compared with 3,162 tons, valued at $625,000, in the year 1946.

Trade Briefs

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, is marketing a new wall dispenser for its synthetic detergent.

Theobromine, atropine, papaverine and scopolamine are among the products being manufactured by the Alkaloid Chemical Works, Hungary.

Medicinal preparations exported from Hong Kong to the United States during the first quarter of this year included 840 pounds of alkaloids and 68,014 pounds of Chinese medicines.

Pharmaceutical concerns nationalized in Czechoslovakia since the recent governmental overturn total ninety-two, according to a recent report to the Department of Commerce.

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, has had the first of its advertising series, "Fragrance and the Seasons," selected as one of the outstanding advertisements of 1947 by the Art Directors Club.

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NEWFOUNDLAND
MEDICINAL NON-FREEZING
COD LIVER OIL
Largest Manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil in Newfoundland for Over Fifty Years
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Imports at United States Ports

New York Imports

ANILIN COLORS—6 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, American Clipper, Liverpool
20 kgs, National City Bank of N Y, American Clipper, Manchester
10 dms, Irving Trust Co, American Clipper, Manchester
4 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, American Clipper, Manchester
17 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Co, President Buchanan, Genoa

ANISE SEED—160 bgs, Clan Murray, Port Said

ANNATTO SEED—384 bgs, Pablo Calveri, Clan Murry, Madras
440 ballots, Volkart Bros, Clan Murry, Madras

ANTIMONY ORE—1,080 bgs, J W Hampton Co, Flying Cloud, Bangkok
1,542 bgs, Philipp Bros Co, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
70 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Cecilia, Antofagasta
1,060 bgs, Natural Resources Commission, Tamara, Shanghai

ARGOLS—2,820 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Co, Extavia, Algiers
3,856 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Co, Extavia, Oran

ASAFOETIDA GUM—70 cs, S S Forest, Aden

BABASSU KERNELS—1,666 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Son, Mormackite, Parnahyba
8,733 bgs, General Foo's Corp, Mormackite, Parnahyba
5,825 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Mormackite, Sao Luiz
1,006 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Mormackite, Sao Luiz

BEESWAX—167 blocks, Guarantee Trust Co, Flying Cloud, Djibouti
86 blocks, National City Bank & Trust Co, Flying Cloud, Djibouti
82 blocks, Marine Midland Trust Co, Flying Cloud, Djibouti
3 blocks, National City Bank of N Y, S S Forest, Djibouti

BERYLLIUM ORE—1,600 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Minute Man, Victoria

BUCHU LEAVES—23 bls, Costantia, Durban

CARAWAYSEED—460 bgs, Catz American Co, Hibbing Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz & Co, Joseph Feuer, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—67 bgs, Mormackite, Salvador
56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Natural Products Corp, Mormackite, Fortaleza
22 bgs, W M Allison Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
40 bgs, Strohl & Pitsch Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
100 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
123 bgs, Brown Chemical Corp, Mormackite, Fortaleza
110 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Mormackite, Fortaleza
55 bgs, F B Ross Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
55 bgs, W R Grace Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
626 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mormackite, Parnahyba
26 bgs, Columbus Commercial Corp, Mormackite, Parnahyba
28 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Baird Rubber Trading Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba
1,188 bgs, F Henjes, jr, Mormackite, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba
501 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba
376 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba
420 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba
225 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Mormackite, Parnahyba
6 bgs, Sheiken Corp, Mormackite, Parnahyba
6 , Frank B Ross Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba

CASEIN—1,650 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, The Borden Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—225 bls, George Uhe & Co, Tatra, Hongkong
162 bls, George Uhe & Co, Tamara, Hongkong

CASTORBEANS—720 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Pygmalion, Cape Haitien
5,364 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Panama, Santos
1,750 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Panama, Bahia
11,008 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormackite, Salvador
3,570 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormackite, Salvador
2,540 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormackite, Maceio
5,630 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormackite, Recife
2,050 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Minute Man, Santos
2,541 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Minute Man, Bahia
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro

CERAMIC COLORS—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld Co, American Clipper, Liverpool

CITRONELLA OIL—16 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Co, Tatra, Hongkong
28 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Tatra, Hongkong

COCOABUTTER—823 bls, General Cocoa Co, Mormackite, Bahia
168 bls, Ernest Adler Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro

COCOANUT OIL—425 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Tatra, Cebu
425 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Tatra, Cebu
280 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Flying Cloud, Bangkok
394 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Tamara, Cebu

COPAL GUM—216 bgs, O G Innes Co, Tatra, Manila
148 bgs, W H Scheel, President Buchanan, Manila
74 bgs, Milton Snedeker, President Buchanan, Manila

CRESYLIC ACID—365 dms, H A Gogarty, Inc, American Clipper, Liverpool
50 dms, E DeWitt Osborne, American Clipper, Liverpool
50 dms, National City Bank, American Clipper, Manchester
224 dms, American Clipper, Manchester
170 dms, Chematar, Inc, Joseph Feuer, Antwerp
54 dms, Hibbing Victory, Rotterdam
139 dms, American Manufacturer, Manchester
320 dms, Republic Chemical Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
249 dms, American Manufacturer, Glasgow

DEXTRIX—25 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

DISULPHONIC ACID—16 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, American Clipper, Liverpool

DRAGON'S BLOOD REEDS—2 cs, E Miltenberg, President Buchanan, Singapore

ESSENTIAL OILS—3 dms, National City Bank, Extavia, Seville
5 cs, National City Bank, Extavia, Seville
1 cs, Antoine Chiris & Co, Extavia, Marseilles
3 bbls, Antoine Chiris & Co, Extavia, Marseilles
1 cs, LoCurto & Funk Co, Hibbing Victory, Rotterdam
7 cs, Yardley & Co, American Counselor, London

FENUGREEK SEED—276 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, President Buchanan, Bombay

FERTILIZER—1,436 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Pygmalion, Cape Haitien

FLEASEED—524 bgs, Wm G Scarlett Co, Flying Cloud, Bombay
44 bgs, Dodwell & Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
112 bgs, R J Prentiss Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
65 bgs, Peek & Veisor Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
153 bgs, Parke Davis Co, President Buchanan, Bombay

FUEL OIL—64,139 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Yankee Fighter, Tampico

GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, Flora Essential Oil Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles

GLUE—100 dms, Maritrop Trading Co, American Clipper, Liverpool

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Forest, Colombo
250 bgs, F W Berk Co, Forest, Colombo

GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,230 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall, Dingwall
10,383 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport

HELLEBORE ROOT—43 bls, Meer & Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles

KARAYA GUM—268 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Flying Cloud, Bombay
260 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Flying Cloud, Bombay
256 bgs, James H Reed Co, Flying Cloud, Bombay
171 bgs, Paul A Dunkel Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
133 bgs, President Buchanan, Bombay
114 bgs, Innis, Speidcu Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
66 bgs, Thurston & Braidich Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
147 bgs, W M Allison Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
236 bgs, P A Dunkel Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
467 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
260 bgs, Jacques Wolf Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
260 bgs, P A Dunkel Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
267 bgs, Thurston & Braidich Co, President Buchanan, Bombay

LAVANDER FLOWERS—50 bls, S B Penick Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles
OIL—7 dms, Extavia, Marseilles

LEMONGRASS OIL—14 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Clan Murry, Cochin
12 dms, Ungerer & Co, Clan Murray, Cochin
11 dms, Fritzsche Bros, African Down, Dar Es Salaam

LIME OIL—30 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Uruguay, Port of Spain
14 cs, Berdey's Bon's, Uruguay, Port of Spain

LIVER TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, International Packers Corp, Mormackite, Rio Grande

MANGROVE BARK—1,940 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Clan Murray, Madras

MARJORAM LEAVES—35 bls, P H Petry Co, Extavia, Marseilles

MICA—51 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Clan Murray, Madras
102 cs, National City Bank, American Counselor, London
250 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, Forest, Madras
25 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Forest, Madras
250 cs, James F Garneau Co, Forest, Calcutta
50 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Forest, Calcutta
95 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, Forest, Calcutta
45 cs, W Rielman Supply Co, Forest, Calcutta
162 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, Forest, Calcutta
263 cs, Gillespie, Roger & Pyatt Co, Forest, Calcutta
501 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Forest, Calcutta
250 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Forest, Calcutta
10 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Forest, Calcutta
61 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Forest, Calcutta
18 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Forest, Calcutta
28 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Forest, Calcutta
27 cs, Gillespie, Rogers & Pyatt Co, Forest, Calcutta
20 cs, Sylvania Elec Products, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
67 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
8 cs, International Insulating Co, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
115 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
44 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
25 cs, J F Garneau Co, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
150 cs, Sylvania Elec Products, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro

MOLASSES—457,200 kilos, Standard Brands Corp, Santa Cecilia, Salaverry

MYROBALANS—1,600 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, President Buchanan, Bombay
1,745 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, President Buchanan, Bombay
1,084 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, President Buchanan, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—800 bgs, Fallek Products Corp, Joseph Feuer, Antwerp
137 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Joseph Feuer, Antwerp
224 bgs, Elbert & Co, Joseph Feuer, Antwerp

NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,014.71 bbls, Stanco, Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba

NUTMEGS—60 bgs, W M Allison & Co, President Buchanan, Singapore

OITICICA OIL—304 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Mormackite, Fortaleza
50 dms, Brasil Oiticica, Inc, Mormackite, Fortaleza

OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Extavia, Seville
25 cms, First Bank of Chicago, Extavia, Seville
25 dms, Pan American Trust Co, Extavia, Seville

OURICURY WAX—218 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Mormackite, Salvador
234 bgs, Wessel, Duval Co, Mormackite, Salvador

PAPAIN—45 cs, Chas L Huisking, African Down, Mombasa

PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Extavia, Lisbon
150 bgs, J Ranhael & Son, Extavia, Lisbon
100 bgs, Jas H Forbes Co, Extavia, Lisbon

PARACRESOL—9 kgs, H A Gogarty Co, American Clipper, Liverpool

PEPPER, BLACK—157 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
1,520 bgs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
320 bgs, Walter L Willner Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
734 bgs, Bung Corp, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
949 bgs, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Hibbing Victory, Rotterdam
187 bgs, J Berlage Co, Flying Cloud, Bangkok
240 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Clan Murray, Cochin
370 bgs, Clan Murray, Cochin
200 bgs, National City Bank, President Buchanan, Bombay
240 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Forest, Alleppey

WHITE—140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
210 bgs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,835 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Steens Mountain, Ras Tanura
109,849 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Hammerfest, Cartagena

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—134 dms, Chematar, Inc, Flying Cloud, Genoa

PIRETRO FLOWERS—26 bls, S B Penick Co, Santa Cecilia, Callao

POPPYSEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Joseph Feuer, Antwerp
100 bgs, Joseph Feuer, Antwerp
100 bgs, Pierre Victory, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—39 cks, Karr, Ellis & Co, American Clipper, Manchester

QUARTZ CRYSTALS—74 cs, P A Dana Co, Minute Man, Rio de Janeiro
27 cs, Westrex Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
168 cs, Simsh Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
24 cs, P A Dana Co, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro
23 cs, Murray American Corp, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,267 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Minute Man, Buenos Aires
36,927 bgs, Imag Corp, Lancero, Buenos Aires
4,475 bgs, International Products Corp, Lancero, Buenos Aires

ROSEMARY OIL—3 dms, Busch Aromatics Co, Extavia, Marseilles

SCHEELITE ORE—1,000 bgs, National Resources Commission, Tamara, Shanghai
200 bgs, Metal Trader Corp, Mormackite, Cabedello

SEEDLAC—270 bgs, MacLac Corp, Forest, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser Co, Forest, Calcutta
112 bgs, P N Rowe Co, Forest, Calcutta
160 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Forest, Calcutta

SENNA LEAVES—250 bls, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Forest, Tuticorin

SHELLAC—420 bgs, R Quibell Co, Flying Cloud, Sichang

TARTAR CREAM—100 kgs, Agwidale, Havana
100 kgs, Bank of New York, President Buchanan, Naples

TITANIUM ALLOY—51 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, American Clipper, Liverpool

THYME—62 bls, P H Petry Co, Extavia, Marseilles
25 bgs, Cocke & Kade Co, President Buchanan, Marseilles

TONKA BEANS—8 bids, Dodge & Olcott Co, Mormackite, Belem Para

TRAGASOL GUM—125 bgs, Paul A Dunkel Co, President Buchanan, Genoa
125 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Buchanan, Genoa

TUCUM KERNELS—1,936 bgs, E F Drew Co, Mormackite, Parnahyba
3,125 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormackite, Parnahyba

TURMERIC—160 bgs, Clan Murray, Alleppey
240 bgs, P M Labih & Son, Clan Murray, Cochin
101 bgs, Wallace Bros, Forest, Alleppey
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Forest, Alleppey

WATTLE BARK—1,101 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Co, African Down, Durban
EXTRACT—1,463 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, African Down, Mombasa
493 bgs, Littlejohn & Co, African Down, Durban
2,117 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co, African Down, Durban

WHITING—1,000 bgs, Nicholas Weitzner Co, Pierre Victory, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Chas B Chrystal Co, Hibbing Victory, Antwerp

WOLFRAM ORE—3,000 bgs, Phillip Bros, Tamara, Shanghai
4,630 bgs, Natural Resources Commission, Tamara, Shanghai

WOOL WAX—90 bgs, Globe Shipping Co, American Clipper, Liverpool

YLANG-YLANG—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Extavia, Marseilles

Norfolk

IRISH MOSS—750 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Inc, American Clipper, Dublin

MANGANESE ORE—5,020 tons, E J Lavino Co, African Patriot, Takoradi

MUSTARD BRAN—300 bgs, Atlantis Sales Corp, American Clipper, Liverpool

TRAGASOL GUM—50 cs, John P Marston Co, American Clipper, Liverpool

Philadelphia

CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Tatra, Masinloc
1,001 tons, Frank Samuels Co, African Dawn, Lourenco Marques
2,500 tons, E J Lavino Co, Tamara, Masinloc

CRESYLIC ACID—67 dms, John H Faunce, Inc, American Clipper, Manchester
33 dms, John H Faunce, Inc, American Manufacturer, Glasgow

WATTLE BARK—3,257 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Co, African Down, Durban

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—1,726 tons, Base Metals Corp, Tamara, Cebu
1,000 tons, Westinghouse Electric International Co, African Down, Lourenco Marques
500 tons, Sussex Trading Co, African Dawn, Lourenco Marques

MANGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp, African Down, Durban

PEPPER, BLACK—142 bgs, First National Bank of Laston, Hibbing Victory, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Henry J Schroeder Banking Corp, Hibbing Victory, Rotterdam

WATTLE EXTRACT—986 bgs, Bingham & Co, African Down, Durban
501 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, African Down, Durban
2,117 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co, African Down, Durban

San Francisco

CASEIN—122 bgs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, P&T Navigator, Buenos Aires

COPRA—652 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Oglethorpe, Guam
365 tons, Bank of California, Oglethorpe, Kwajalein
390 tons, Cargill, Inc, India Mail, Cebu

GYPSUM, CRUDE—2,282 tons, Standard Gypsum Co of California, Permanente Silverbow, San Marcos

LIVERMEAL—1,115 bgs, Atkins & Kroll Co, P&T Navigator, Buenos Aires

OLIVE OIL—100 cs, Mount Rogers, Bombay
310 cs, Monteverde & Parodi, Inc, Mount Rogers, Bombay

PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mount Rogers, Cochin

SESAME SEED—23,216 bgs, Bank of California, Coastal Nomad, Corinto

TURMERIC—240 bgs, Wallace Bros, Mount Rogers, Cochin

Dow Names Three To New Sales Posts

The magnesium division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed J. C. H. Stearns manager of ingot sales, G. W. DeKuiper manager of wrought product sales and T. H. Caldwell jr. manager of die castings sales.

Mr. Stearns has been with the company's magnesium sales division for the past eleven years. He was formerly a consulting engineer in Washington. Mr. DeKuiper has handled magnesium sales for the company in Los Angeles, New York, Washington and Midland. Mr. Caldwell has been associated with the company for the past eight years.

N.Y. Purchasing Agents Elect Lyons President

The Purchasing Agents Association of New York elected Donald H. Lyons, purchasing agent of the Johns-Manville Corporation, president at a recent meeting.

Donald H. Lyons

Other officers chosen at the meeting were:—

Vice-presidents, G. W. Howard Ahl, Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Manufacturing Company, and Charles O. Minot, A. H. Bull & Co.; treasurer, E. B. Fielis, and members of the executive committee, William P. E. Ainsworth, Combustion Engineering Company; Frank G. Soule, National Lead Company, and Richard G. Kuchen, paint and varnish division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Rocky Mountain Oil Ass'n Hears Oil Policy Program

A sixteen-point program on which to base a national oil policy was suggested by Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, to members of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association at a meeting of the group last week in Cody, Wyoming.

Mr. Pogue said regulation of oil and gas production should be left to the established machinery of the oil producing states and that peace-time controls of the oil industry should be avoided. National security in oil can best be promoted, he said, by the development of foreign oil by Americans, the cultivation of friendly relations with foreign oil producing countries and control of the sea lanes in case of emergency.

Mr. Pogue told the group that Federal claim to title covering the off-shore lands bordering on the oil producing states should be abandoned in order to accelerate domestic oil development. The functional aspect of price in causing expansion and contraction should be recognized, the speaker said, and "interference with this mainspring of action" should not be sanctioned. The production of synthetic oil can best be promoted by giving private industry the encouragement and freedom necessary to such a development program, the speaker concluded.

Stanolind Oil Synthesis Plant Building to Start

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., plans to start construction work on its hydrocarbon synthesis plant at Garden City, Kan., on July 1. The plant will consist of three major units, an oxygen plant, the synthesis unit, and the chemical refining plant. The schedule for construction work on these units will be announced in the near future, the company said.

Australia Imports 12,500,000 Gal. Of Netherlands Indies Petroleum

Imports of petroleum from the Netherlands Indies into Australia amounted to 12,500,000 gallons in the period June, 1947, to March, 1948, according to Aneta News Agency. This volume was noted as a substantial increase over the 405,000 gallons imported during the previous twelve months.

Carborundum Co. to Build New Abrasive Furnace Plant

The Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has awarded a contract for the construction of an abrasive furnace plant at Vancouver, Wash. The facility will be constructed and equipped by the chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company, and completion is expected in the Spring of 1949.

Scherer Corp. to Expand Foreign Production Plants

The R. P. Scherer Corporation, formerly known as the Gelatin Products Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has appointed Francis A. Wandell assistant to the president. Mr. Wandell will take charge of the development of new foreign manufacturing facilities for the company's line of gelatin capsules, tubes and enclosures.

The company now operates plants in Canada and England, as well as in this country, and Mr. Wandell will be responsible for establishing facilities in several other countries. He was formerly director of purchases of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, and was at one time production assistant of Lorr Laboratories, Inc., New York.

Foreign Trade Zone Opened in San Francisco

The Department of Commerce has officially opened Foreign Trade Zone Number Three in San Francisco. According to the Cellar act, passed in 1934, foreign merchandise may be brought into a foreign trade zone without being subject to import duties or customs bond. While in the zone, goods may be manipulated, processed or combined with other products, but not manufactured or exhibited, and if the merchandise is subsequently brought into United States customs territory, it is subject to all customs requirements.

Beardmore Products Buys Babcock Company

Beardmore Products, Inc., perfumer, East Rutherford, N. J., has purchased the A. P. Babcock Company, toilet preparations manufacturer, also of East Rutherford. Both firms will be operated from offices at 50 Paterson avenue, East Rutherford.

Merrell Co. 120 Years Old

The Wm. S. Merrell Company, manufacturing pharmacists, Cincinnati, this month is celebrating its 120th anniversary. Plans for the founding of the company were started in May, 1828, but the company did not actually start operation until the following month.

Chemical Exposition to Feature Special 'Trail Blazers' Exhibit

Feature of the fifth national chemical exposition sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society at the Chicago Coliseum on October 12 to 16 will be an exhibit called "Chemical Trail Blazers."

The exhibit, which is designed to center the spotlight of interest on research problems and developments, will reveal the latest discoveries, ideas, applications and developments in the industrial chemical field. The display will enable exhibitors to express individual ideas in graphic form, and the section is making an appeal to individual scientists to present some of their outstanding work through this medium.

Industrial Process Engineers Names Chicago Representative

Industrial Process Engineers, West New York, N. J., has appointed Raymond J. Selwyn, of the Selwyn Engineering Company, as Chicago district representative for the sales of its line of processing reactors, kettles, stills, mixers, agitators and agitator drives. Mr. Selwyn, whose office is at 53 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, will be exclusive representative in northern Illinois, northern Indiana, southern Wisconsin and eastern Iowa.

Trade Briefs

Medicines and drugs imported into Jamaica during 1947 were valued at £155,000, compared with £185,000 in 1946.

Sulphuric Acid, Ltd., Netherlands, is planning the construction of another factory to supply the heavy demand for contact acids.

D. W. Figgis, president of the American Can Company, has been presented with an honorary doctor of engineering degree by Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

Nelson S. Knaggs, director of the foreign department of Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, division of Sterling Drug, Inc., has been elected to membership in the Explorers Club, New York.

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Obituaries

Dr. A.Kronstein

Dr. A. Kronstein, consulting chemist who was credited with helping to introduce chinawood oil as a raw material for varnish and other coatings, died June 13 in George Washington University hospital, Washington. He was eighty-one years old.

A native of Germany, Dr. Kronstein had been president of the Elektra Varnish Factory, Karlsruhe, and had taught at the College of Technology in that city before coming to this country in 1940. While in Germany he did pioneer work in the development of polystyrene, and since coming to this country had acted as a consultant to the paint and varnish industry.

Oscar E. Meinzer

Oscar E. Meinzer, president of the American Geophysical Union and former chief of the ground water division of the United States Geological Survey, died June 14 at his home in Washington. He was seventy-one years old. He had served as a member of the governing board of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Society of Economic Geologists, and in 1943 was awarded the William Bowie medal of the American Geophysical Union.

Charles D. Ridgway

Charles D. Ridgway, retired executive of the Corn Products Refining Company, died June 15 of a heart attack in Princeton, N. J. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Ridgway joined the company in 1928 and was soon sent to the Dominican Republic, where he was manager of its Dominican subsidiary, Compania Agricola Dominicana, until his retirement last November.

George W. Sumersby

George W. Sumersby, president of the Bradford Dyeing Association, Westerly, R. I., died June 15 at his home in Watch Hill, R. I. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Sumersby had been associated with various textile firms before joining the dyeing organization in 1932.

D. I. Trainer

D. I. Trainer, director of sales of the General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, died recently at his home in Media, Pa. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Trainer joined the General Chemical organization almost forty-three years ago as a salesman in the Philadelphia territory. He was subsequently appointed manager of the Philadelphia office and was later named district manager. He was next appointed assistant manager of sales, and became the division's chief sales executive ten years ago.

Roy W. Carver, retired land manager of the Richfiield Oil Company, died recently at his home in West Los Angeles, Calif. He was fifty-four years old.

Powell Crosley III, research chemist who was manager of the Crosley Marine Research Laboratory, Coral Gables, Fla., died June 14 at his home in Miami. He was thirty-six years old.

George P. Heppes, a director and a former vice-president of the Flintkote Company, died recently in Santa Monica, Calif. Mr. Heppes was vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the company when he retired from active service in 1946.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, chairman of the board of directors of the American Creosoting Company, Louisville, Ky., died recently at her estate near that city. Mrs. Hert had become active in business after the death of her husband, the late Alvin T. Hert.

Henry G. Reading, former office employee of Galena-Signal Oil Company, Franklin, Pa., died June 13 in Memorial hospital, West Chester, Pa. He was eighty-five years old. Mr. Reading had been associated with the oil company for forty-six years.

Clarence E. Richards, New England district sales supervisor of the Atlantic Refining Company, died June 11 at his office in Providence, R. I. He was sixty years old. Mr. Richards had been associated with the company for thirty years.

Maelor O. Roberts, retired comptroller of Coty, Inc., died recently. He had retired from his position with the cosmetic house in 1946.

Dr. Joyce C. Stearns, atomic scientist and dean of faculties at Washington University, died June 11 at his home in St. Louis, Mo. He was fifty-four years old. Dr. Stearns was active in atomic research and development at the University of Chicago during the war, and was an outspoken opponent of military control of atomic energy.

Three in Trade Killed In Air Liner Tragedy

Among the forty-three who died in the air-liner crash at Mt. Carmel, Pa., last Thursday were the following, as listed by United Air Lines:—

A. S. Angus, fifty years old, manager of operations of the marine department of the Texas Company, New York; E. George Von Sebo, head of the warehousing and merchandising control division of Devoe & Raynolds, Inc., paint manufacturer, New York, and Parker W. Silzer, forty-eight years old, also associated with Devoe & Raynolds.

Trade Briefs

Texas Company has appointed E. O. Perkins assistant general manager of its marine department.

New Jersey Standard Oil Company has appointed Dr. Courtney C. Brown assistant chief of its coordination and economics department.

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Royalty Oil Offered By Interior Dept.

The Department of the Interior has called for bids for the sale of government royalty oil in Montana and Wyoming, in accordance with a regulation which gives the owners of small refineries with sufficient supplies a preference to buy such oil to maintain their refineries.

The sale will cover royalty oil under two items in current monthly volumes of about 3,300 barrels from the Elk Basin field, Montana and Wyoming, and 2,400 barrels from the Cat Creek field, Montana. Successful bidders will be required to enter into a contract with the government and will be afforded the option of paying for the oil in advance or within thirty days following the month in which it is delivered.

Yale & Towne Issues Booklet

The Philadelphia division of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has published a new bulletin describing its pallet trucks, discussing pallet system applications and recommending pallet design. Copies of the booklet, Bulletin P-673, may be obtained upon request to the company.

Quaker Chemical Adds Kornay to Research Staff

Quaker Chemical Products Corporation, Conshohocken, Pa., has added Joseph A. Korany to the staff of its research and development laboratories. Mr. Korany will be employed in the making of market studies and the field testing of new products and of new applications of old products.

Wafer Gets Testimonial

Joseph M. Wafer, newly elected vice-president and director of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, was honored by his associates in the company's Industrial Chemical Sales division at a dinner held recently at the New Weston hotel, New York. Mr. Wafer has been with the company for twenty-four years.

R.E.Schulz Retires From Red Star Yeast & Products Co.

Robert E. Schulz, assistant secretary of the Red Star Yeast & Products Company, Milwaukee, Wisc., after ten years in that position. Mr. Schulz, who had been with the company for forty-five years, was in charge of its industrial alcohol division.

Trade Briefs

Sulphur mines at Keciburlu, Turkey, produced 12,470 metric tons of ore and 2,653 tons of pure sulphur in 1947, according to a recent report.

Portland Cement Association has awarded a contract for the construction of research and development laboratories at Skokie, Ill.

Chemicals exported from Palestine during the first half of 1947 were valued at £934,672, according to official customs statistics.

Soda ash import permits will be granted by the Mexican government only upon proof by the importer of purchase of an equal quantity of the material from domestic production.

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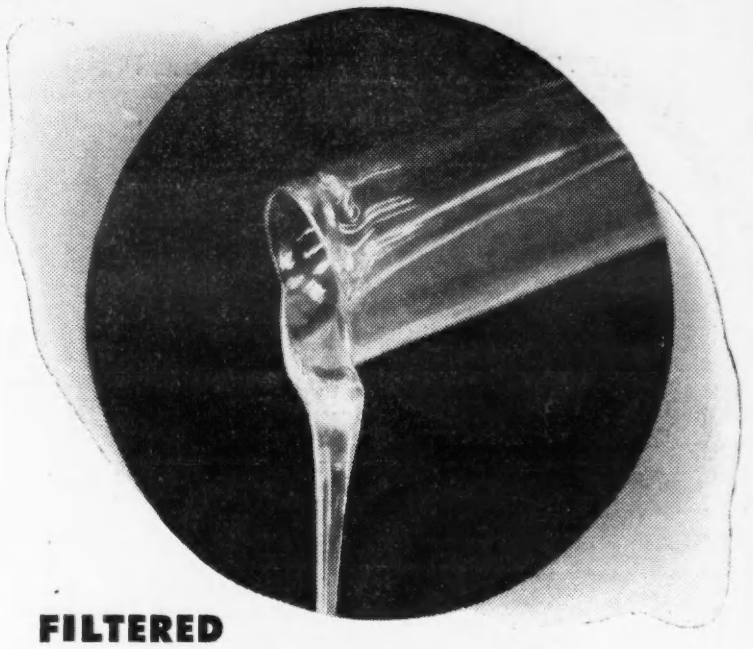

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Receiver's Sale
GREIL DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY
BEDFORD, INDIANA

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1948, at 2:00 P.M. (Central Standard Time)
at Office of Company, Located at
1320 Stalker Avenue, Bedford, Indiana

By virtue of an order of the Lawrence Circuit Court, the undersigned receiver will offer for sale at public auction at the above time and place, for not less than two-thirds of the full appraised value and for cash, all the property of said company, except certain accounts receivable assigned to The Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Said property consists of the following classes:—

Class I. Furniture and Office Equipment

Class II. Raw Drugs in Unopened Packages and Containers (Includes solid extract ipecac root, petrolatum, creosote, and approximately 180 other items)

Class III. Raw Drugs in Opened Packages and Containers, Jars, Bottles, etc., used in Manufacture of Ethical Drugs (Approximately 475 items)

Class IV. Trade Marks, Trade Names and Formulas for Proprietary Products, including Menthomulsion, finished products, caps, labels, bottles and jars, etc.

Class V. Accounts Receivable (except as above stated)

Said property will be offered first by classes and then as a whole, and sale will be made by whichever method will bring the highest price.

Property will be sold free and clear of all liens except that of personal property taxes payable in May and November, 1949.

Copies of inventory and appraisement are available for examination at the offices of said Company, the Clerk of the Lawrence Circuit Court and the undersigned Receiver and its attorneys.

Clark & Plummer,
Attorneys for Receiver,
Bedford National Bank Bldg., Bedford, Indiana.

The Bedford National Bank,
Receiver.
By: D. W. McNABB, TRUST OFFICER.

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3... To destroy residual HYDROGEN PEROXIDE used as a POLYMERIZING AGENT, as in the production of synthetic rubber latex, etc.

4... As a "raising agent" together with HYDROGEN PEROXIDE in the production of POROUS PRODUCTS such as foam rubber, floating soap, porous tile, ceramics, fluffy candies, cakes, etc.

5... As an ANTIDOXANT—for example to stabilize ascorbic acid and protect its vitamin C activity.

Advantages:

1... Time and labor are reduced to a minimum wherever rinsing to remove HYDROGEN PEROXIDE is required.

2... No large quantities of reducing agents are required. CATALASE SARETT is used in extremely small proportions.

3... CATALASE SARETT can not enter into side reactions. It is completely innocuous.

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NAIDM Fights Change in Uniform State Bill

—Continued from page 5

of the states have been secured partly as a result of the willing cooperation of the economic poisons industry. This cooperation has been extended by our industry in good faith in the belief that it would result in efficient low cost administration of these acts with the maximum cooperation between federal and state officials and with the manufacturer in recognition of his problem.

"The adoption of the amendments proposed would negative these assumptions and again place on this industry the obligation and burden of actively opposing the unreasonable costs and restrictions inherent in these legislative proposals.

Views On Resolutions

"Now taking up the resolutions submitted for consideration:—

"(a) *To include larvicides and oricides.*

"No objection can be seen to including larvicides and ovicides. It appears known that since larvae and ova are a part of the life cycle of insects these are pretty well covered in the present proposal.

"(b) *By deleting the alternate provision that permits the registration of the name of each active ingredient and the name and the total percentage of each of the inert ingredients.*

"What useful purpose is served by this declaration of total percentages of active ingredients? The manufacturer gives up his trade secrets to the public, and no good purpose is served.

"The food we eat, the proprietary medications we take, the cosmetics we use, require no such declaration on the package. Industry comprised and agreed to go along with some basis substantially as that in the Food, Drug and Cosmetic act as applied to drugs.

"It agreed to file its formulas with the proper state authorities, if desired. As far as the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers is concerned we are against full formula disclosure on labels because it is a disclosure of a company's stock in trade; it is not required by the public but is largely a device of chemists, entomologists, and others to learn easily what exactly is in the product for their own purpose, and even when on the label only a very few understand the meaning of the technical analytical statement.

Registration Fees

"(c) *By deleting that part of the bill that permits an economic poison registered with the Federal government to enter the trade channels of the state without registration in that state.*

"This brings us to registration fees. When forty-eight states and three territories get laws of this type, all requiring registration fees, the annual cost per product (and clerical expenses of filing) is going to be large. Small companies will find it impossible to distribute nationally. Many states will find only a few products available because the volume in the state is low. Possibly, some of the best products will not be offered.

"Already some companies have told me that if certain states insist on registration of their product, they will reluctantly be forced to withdraw these products from sale in those states. These state fees and registrations on an annual basis are rapidly building up trade barriers and are thereby tending to restrain trade and raise prices by increasing costs and diminishing competition.

"Trade barriers based on state boundaries certainly are to be avoided. We believe that eventually one registration of a product in national commerce is sufficient. Many states have consumer sales taxes. Ultimately in those states every item sold bears a sales tax either collected by the manufacturer or the distributor.

"In addition, the manufacturer coming under the act about which we are talking, must pay a further tax which is called registration fee. As it is, the registration costs go into the total costs of each product and the people of all states (and a few foreign countries) have to pay higher prices. In states having sales taxes, the public certainly gets double taxation. Something must be done about these registration feed and the frequency. We believe the clause in the model bill should remain as it is.

Registration Under Protest

"(d) *By deleting that part of the bill which permits economic poisons to be registered under protest and sold during the period in which experimental trials are conducted.*

"Industry is often far in advance of general practicing chemists, biologists, entomologists, and other applied scientists. In industry today there are combined skills of great worth. Often the value of the earning power of a development of extreme merit depends on rapid marketing and commercialization. It follows, therefore, that instances may arise where the enforcement official does not have the data which the industry has. It might take the state a year or more to develop the corroborating facts.

"Industry accepts a penalty if it chooses to force the registration, because it will not be done without thought—serious thought. In any case, it is well understood that registration does not in itself signify endorsement or approval, and can be revoked at any time.

"Here is a case of a manufacturer having some small right and risking much to exercise that right. Should he not have the privilege of registration under protest if he is sure of his ground and willing to risk the penalties if he is wrong?

"We wish also to point out that any state official under the present uniform state law can prevent the marketing of any economic poison which has been registered under protest prior to court determination through seizure or, if necessary, injunction proceedings. The registration of an article under protest would not make it immune to seizure. Under these circumstances, there should certainly be no objection to a provision granting the right of court review of an administrative determination which would otherwise preclude a product from the possibility of being marketed.

Changing Product Label

"It has also been suggested that Section 3a(1) be modified to provide that when the commissioner in his discretion permits a change in labeling or formula of an economic poison, such change shall not lower the quality of the product.

"We believe no change should be made in this section. Shortages of materials or extravagantly increased costs may force formula changes which will do the work of the former product with only debatable inferior qualities. We believe the administration officers are given sufficient power to act in the present form.

"Our association represents a substantial and growing industry, although representing a smaller dollar volume, sells its products to more individual people, over a wider area, in more separate packages than that represented by many other groups. Our products make for cleaner living conditions and greater freedom from insect annoyances which all add up to better health.

"Restrain this trade, increase these costs, and there will be reduced sales, and the resultant general ill effects on the health and happiness of people in all walks of life. Laws are made for the protection and welfare of the people of this country. We are for just, enforceable laws.

"We have assisted, and will continue to assist, in the enactment and enforcement of laws affecting our industry. Laws should not be burdens on any one. These insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide laws are rapidly tending to become intolerable, tend to develop restraint of trade, and are causing chaos."

Marketing of New Chemical

Edward C. Bursk, editor of the "Harvard Business Review," presented a paper dealing with the marketing of a new sanitary chemical. He discussed particularly product analysis, price analysis and promotion analysis.

"In product analysis, he said, "there are two particular questions you will find it wise to ask yourself. The first—'is the new product something the market already knows and understands?' If it is, then your marketing job is going to be different from what it would be if the market did not know and understand the product.

"If the product is familiar, your job is going to be a selective one—that of getting the market to buy your product rather than a competing brand. If the product is not known and understood, however, the marketing job is going to be a primary one—that of putting over the general nature of the product itself rather than your own particular brand.

"Question number two, and one you will find it wise to ask throughout the analysis of your marketing job—'Are the product's characteristics such that it lends itself to the same kind of selling effort, the same channel of trade, and so forth as other items in your line?' If not, it may still be desirable to go ahead but there must be the recognition that the expense of distribution is going to be radically higher, and that the price the market can be expected to pay must be high enough to cover the additional cost."

Package Design Important

Mr. Bursk also pointed out that the package used must be designed to move

the goods off the retailers' shelves and, for the same reason, the right brand name is an important aspect of the successful product.

In regard to price analysis, he advised three questions should be asked in this order:—

"1. What quantities will the market take at various prices, of course considering what is now on the market?

"2. What are my direct manufacturing costs per unit?

"3. At which price, figuring quantity times the margin above direct costs, will I get the maximum contribution to overhead."

Promotion Analysis Factors

Speaking of promotion analysis, Mr. Bursk declared there is the choice of putting the emphasis on advertising, including direct mail, or on personal selling. If advertising is used, he said some of the questions will be—

"Is the possible margin of profit sufficient to support a program of enough size to have real impact?

"Shall I try to push the product through the channels of trade by advertising, or pull it through by directly influencing consumers?

"Shall I try to get the consumer to recognize and accept the product when it is presented to him or shall I try to get the consumer to ask for the product himself?

"How strongly does my product have any or all of the characteristics which may make the more expensive advertising effort worthwhile because it is so effective it increases volume and saves per-unit manufacturing and marketing costs in the end."

Cleanliness and Sanitation

Dr. W. W. Peters, chief of the training section of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Division of Health and Sanitation, Washington, touched on his early experiences in the field of cleanliness and sanitation, and then described the work of the institute.

The institute, he said, has spent nearly $1,000,000 in making motion picture films for use primarily in Latin America. The biggest collaborator, he declared, was Walt Disney who sent crews of technicians to various Latin American countries.

"The films," Dr. Peters reported, now appear in Spanish, Portuguese and, more recently, in English sound track. The English editions were provided because of a great demand by various schools and health departments in this country. We sell them at the cost of prints."

Dr. Peters stated that to conduct the work in eighteen countries of Latin America in which cooperative health and sanitation problems have been established much material was bought in the United States. He added that for some reason the institute has spent almost three times as much money for insecticides as for soap. He then presented the following suggestions for selling cleanliness and sanitation:—

"1. Follow up leads. Answer letters. Answer even those that superficially lack customer smell.

"2. Use attractive bait. Some literature I receive is arresting and attractive, some is a bit stodgy.

"3. Go out whole hog, not to sell a bill of goods but to analyze customer situations, problems and needs.

"4. Arouse customer curiosity but in so doing don't let the cat entirely out of the bag. Hold something back. Make the customer think you have something that is good for his business, then make him do something so that he will think he is taking the lead. Make him ask you.

"5. Stay within bounds in advertising."

Registration Under New Law

W. G. Reed, chief of the insecticide division, livestock branch, Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture reviewed the progress being made in getting the Federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act into operation, and thanked the members of the association for their cooperation.

"Some problems have arisen in connection with registration," Mr. Reed declared, "but in a very large majority of cases applications have been processed without difficulty. Many of the problems encountered are not new but have been with us for years. However, registration brings them forcibly to our attention."

Mr. Reed then presented a detailed report on factors and points overlooked or ignored by manufacturers in submitting their products for registration.

Pine Oil in Scrub Soaps

In reporting on tests of pine oil in scrub soaps, a paper prepared by Adrien S. DuBois and Gloria E. Morenze, of Fuld Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, declared that suppliers of raw materials to the sanitary chemical field do not gather data applicable to that field.

"Ours has been a field which, although quite lucrative for the supplier, has had little consideration in their development research," Mr. DuBois declared. "Is it not logical to ask that this situation be remedied? Again, it must be asked that the supplier shoulder its fair share of the burden of research.

"Although the criticism is directed to the suppliers, it is probable that our industry may have to accept a share of the blame for allowing this situation to develop. It is only through the efforts and insistence of members of this industry, acting individually and as a body in collecting data, establishing and standardizing nomenclature and test procedures, that the situation may be corrected."

Conclusions from the Study

Mr. DuBois presented three charts in connection with the investigation of pine oil in scrub soaps and said that pine oil influences, quite often adversely, the detergency of a neutral soap; the simultaneous influence of pine oil and other usual ingredients of scrub soaps is markedly different from that of pine oil alone; apparently, under none of the conditions investigated, does pine oil enhance the detergency over that of a neutral soap alone.

A probably more important conclusion to be drawn from the work, according to Mr. duBois, is that a relatively simple procedure has proven to be a very useful tool in elucidating questions of practical interest. It should be of consequence to the industry, he said, and warrants emphasizing again the desirability of establishing and standardizing test procedures particularly adaptable to the industry.

Rat Control Program Report

Harold Noble, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, reported on the progress of the rat control program, particularly in the cities, and said that the majority of the citizens have been made rat conscious and many thousands of the more civic-minded people have acquired practical experience in this work.

"In regard to what impedes or slows down the program," he said, "it is, in my opinion, the inability of a group of public-minded citizens in a community to sustain a continued interest in the non-dramatic campaign against rats. Continued publicity therefore is necessary."

Mr. Noble said that some municipalities are hesitant to add the expense of a rat campaign to their budgets but that there are between fifty and 100 campaigns now going on. He said he believed that more recognition be given the competent pest control operators to poison, trap and gas the rodents because rat control comes very near requiring scientific approach, guidance and direction. The Federal agency can set the national pattern, he added, and the municipalities aid in quickly collecting waste material and enforcing reasonable local sanitation ordinances. The work of eradication, however, he said, calls for greater reliance on professional pest control operators, for which there should be compensation.

Coordinating Research

The necessity of coordinating research on the utilization of insecticides and fungicides was emphasized by Dr. Roger B. Friend, Connecticut State entomologist, who discussed the work of the Chemical-Biological Coordination Center of the National Research Council.

"Information obtained in a great diversity of research," he said, "should be so correlated that any investigator can have a firm base upon which to undertake experimental work. It was with this in mind that the center was formed."

Dr. Friend declared that the coordination center has two main objectives:—to obtain, assemble and organize data and information for the purpose of correlating chemical structure and biological activity, and to sponsor preliminary screening of chemicals and to determine their biological effects on a series of laboratory animals and plants.

"In connection with its screening program," he said, "the center is soliciting synthesized compounds from private investigators, institutions and commercial laboratories. Many of these compounds may never have been tested, others may have been examined for only a single purpose. Facilities at the present time permit the screening of rodenticides, bactericides, plant-growth regulators, repellents, fungicides, insecticides, as well as the chemotherapeutic agents for cancer, malaria, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and other diseases."

Dr. Friend reported that fourteen government and thirteen non-government laboratories have been approved for screening of compounds. Of these, six are engaged in screening insecticides, he added.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Bergamot oil, natural, 10c. per lb.
Cassia oil, 10c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 3c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
126.9	127.6	128.9	186.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Falling prices on natural bergamot, cassia, and lemongrass oils were sufficient to depress the market index by 0.7 point, thus setting 126.9 as another low for the currently downward movement. Most prices in the market as a whole displayed considerable stability but that condition of affairs traced more to the fact that declines in quotations have run very far and that sellers have begun to develop real resistance toward further movements in favor of buyers.

This view or approach to the price situation would appear to mean that dealers in general were becoming more determined to hold prices at least to approximately current levels while awaiting a resumption of demand that might be recognized as even moderately good.

Success would appear to depend on two factors. First, on the replacement markets becoming steadier, thus eliminating a weakening replacement position which might make maintenance of spot prices difficult if competition should shake itself loose from stability. Second, it would depend on the approach of consumers to the market and it is that approach upon which will depend the future of all events in no small measure.

At the present time raw material inventories of most buyers were believed to be substantial in size and, it was believed they consist mainly of oils bought at prices much higher than those at which they can be replaced today. Furthermore, manufacturing consumer stocks of finished products were believed also to be substantial in size, a fact which, combined with large reserves of raw materials, keeps soapers and perfumers aloof from the market at the present time.

Essential Oils

Almond—Though the sales outlet was narrow, the market was one of firm proportions, based on the steadiness of prices in the replacement market and the lack of spot oil obtained at a foreign price permitting a shading of the present quotations here.

Angelica—The price to be paid depended on seller and the range in views was very wide. Opportunities to reduce stocks came seldom during the past week and full prices were obtained on the small lots that did change hands. Consumer interest was at low ebb.

Anise—Demand was mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis and signs of an early recovery of a more substantial consuming interest were difficult to find during the past week. Pricewise, the market was generally steady on the spot, reflecting in some measure the absence of added weakness in the origins.

Bay—The needs of buyers were small and the market to which they came appeared to be well stocked with prompt delivery material. The present steadiness of local quotations seemed to be related to the well maintained prices in the markets for primary replacement.

Bergamot—Practically all manufacturing consumers were believed to be carrying substantial inventories of this article. Hence, they displayed only posting interest in proposals made during the past week and the absence of a more generous approach to the market resulted in sales volume being restricted to low limits. The wide range in prices became $3.90 to $6 per pound, a decline of 10c. per pound.

Cananga—Both native and rectified oils held without quotable change last week and while the market lacked substantial orders from manufacturing consumers, it still remained firm as to price and inventories were not generally considered to be a burden on the future maintenance of local quotations.

Caraway—The primary market has kept a well stabilized price position both on the oil and the raw material from which it is manufactured. Demand was currently for immediate requirements only and the bulk of such transactions was inconsiderable throughout the past week. Stocks were ample in most directions.

Cardamom — Prices were more firmly held all around in keeping with the recent swift and abrupt upping of raw material prices at the source. Demand was of the variety easily taken care of from local stocks in the hands of most dealers.

Cassia—Until inventories of major consumers have been well worked down, resumption of a more active market in this material must remain a thing of hope and not of accomplishment. Pricewise, the market was lower at $2 to $3.75 per pound in local circles and values here were said to be in proper relation to the prevailing prices noted in replacement cables from the origin.

Cedarwood—Some quarters continued to depress the price for this material and quotations for oil in drums developed as low as 42c. per pound in such directions. Others merely maintained former prices and, hence, the range was to 85c. according to seller.

Celery—A reasonably steady price on raw material in part accounted for the maintenance of equally steady quotations on oil. Furthermore, there was sufficient small lot demand current to give support to sellers' price views, views which were based on raw material not permitting much shading in the price of derived oil.

Citronella—The market was generally steady. Cables from the source revealed little shift in the primary market shipment quotations, a fact that found entire reflection in dealers' approach to the satisfaction of inquiries or orders for spot delivery goods.

Dill—It appeared significant that one of the most active suppliers of this article to the pickling trade at the present moment are unable to make offerings. Lack of spot stocks accounted for the withdrawal of prices in that direction where the dealer awaits production of new crop goods before making further proposals.

Erigeron—The fact that labor can be devoted to the production of foodstuffs and oils having a much wider significance in the economy of those who, in spare time, make a run of this weed through the still, will probably result in an almost total lack of output in the season of 1948.

Eucalyptus—The supply was adequate to meet the demand which, last week, was seasonally light and mainly for jobbing requirements. Replacement cables revealed prices maintained in Australia, the principal source of supply.

Fir—Canadian fir oil was steady to firm in price and the market was generally considered to be basic at $2.35 per pound.

Ginger—Activity in the raw material market has subsided; it recently caused quotations to bulge considerably but since then the withdrawal of buyers has brought a downward reaction within moderate limits. Oil has reflected the generally stable position of replacements at the present time and quotations were maintained unchanged throughout the past week.

Grapefruit—Stability governed in this market. It was a stability in prices as well as consuming requirements. A fair amount of consuming activity kept buyers taking reasonable quantities, always at full market prices named according to seller.

Hemlock—Stability was the main characteristic of this item last week. Although not under substantial inquiry at the present time, the article held steady in prices based on an adequate reserve wherewith to care for any reasonable expansion in consumers' requirements.

Lavandin—Demand was mainly for small but immediate needs. The call was generally reported as being spotty but a fair volume of trade contributed to the maintenance of prices in steady position. Local quotations and replacement costs were said to be in fair alignment.

Lavender—Except for one direction, sellers of this article maintained a steady price position for all qualities. The exception was one dealer whose idea on 38-42 ester oil was around $3.75 per pound, a level not even closely approached by the vast majority of suppliers. The latter ranged that quality $4.25 to $10.15 according to seller. The 30-32 ester product ranged $2.85 to $3.10.

Lemon—Business was fair in volume. Extract makers took steadily of available supplies and the business was done on the basis of well stabilized prices prevailing on a substantial reserve wherewith to take care of all probable needs of the immediate future. Competition was not a notable factor in trade last week.

Lemongrass—Price-skimming continued

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

to prevail in the market for this article, the latest action of sellers resulting in a minimum quotation of $1.25 per pound being set. The range was to $2.30 according to seller. Offerings for import still failed to attract many buyers, the views of importers being much below those reported current in the primary markets, especially in the Far East.

Mustard—Synthetic oil remained in well stabilized price position, producers' quotations to the consuming trades ranging $1.40 to $1.45 per pound according to quantity. One quarter, a spot dealer, held for as high as $1.70 per pound in very small lots.

Orange—Extract makers took fair sized quantities but in the main the volume of business was routine and, probably, not up to normal levels. Soft drink makers using the oil for their products have not been in the market as actively as the season would suggest, this for the reason that cold, wet weather has curtailed consumption that, at this time of the year, should show a rising curve. Pricewise, the market held to an exceptionally steady position.

Patchouli—The fact that many if not most consumers hold substantial inventories of high cost oil operates, at this time, against much interest or activity in the market for replacement supplies regardless of the fact that some very low prices have been received from the source—quotations substantially below the present minimum of $8.75 per pound as quoted by dealers to consumers.

Peppermint—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, has released its first report concerning prospects for the 1948 crop in the producing areas. The report had to do with acreage under cultivation and revealed that 4,900 acres less are under cultivation this year. In Indiana, the drop is 2,000 acres; in Michigan, 3,500 acres less; and in Washington, 200 acres less. The preliminary report scheduled 800 more acres under cultivation than in 1947 but more recent reports received direct from Oregon producers indicate such bad progress in the crop as to suggest a much smaller production of oil this year.

Total production of oil in 1947 was 1,603,000 pounds, with which an interesting comparison with the total of production just sixty years ago, in 1880 is possible. During the past week, there came to hand the following report published in the *Oil and Drug News* of December, 1880:—

A recent statement of the Association of Peppermint Growers states that sources of American peppermint are three counties in Michigan and one county in New York State. The product from this year's crop is approximated at 145,000 pounds of which Michigan contributed 100,000 pounds from the counties of Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and Wayne. The yield is about 5,000 pounds less than last year caused, it is said, by the drought.

A lot of peppermint history lies between the 145,000 pounds output in 1880 and the 1,603,000 pounds produced in 1947.

Rosemary—Small orders were fairly numerous and the total of trade was reasonably substantial by the end of last week. Prices prevailed in steady fashion and applied against a stock of sufficient size to cope with the current volume of request.

Sandalwood—Demand was strictly routine and the business was placed under rather competitive conditions. However, that aspect of the market failed to break the price structure further, it remaining a $13.50 to $22.50 per pound—though no sales in the open market have been reported at the top of the range.

Snakeroot—The stock on spot was relatively small and was not subject to wide distribution in local circles. Demand was also on the low side but replacement offset that and prices held to a very steady position.

Spearmint—Only Indiana and Michigan appear in the first report concerning the acreage planted to this article in 1948. The report has been released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture and says that acreage cultivated has been increased 2,600 acres this year over than in 1947. That in Indiana was said to be up 1,500 acres, and that of Michigan, up 1,100 acres.

Tansy—It was doubted that much would be produced on the family farms in the producing area this year, other crops being more remunerative when related to the difficulties in getting sufficient labor. Prices were expected to hold very firm.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—The market was steady enough considering the absence of substantial consuming requirements at the present time. Producers indicated that prices generally were being well maintained.

Amyl Salicylate—In keeping with the firmness characterizing the position of practically all salicylates—the raw material situation operates in that direction—prices for this product ruled in firm position, though the support from buyers was not considerable.

Benzaldehyde—This article continued to be well stabilized. Movement into consumption was fair in size and was about level with transactions during the past several weeks. Signs of a change in its price position were lacking, according to general report

Benzyl Compounds—The entire group held steady price position and most items were the object of a fair sized demand from manufacturing consumers. Production costs operate in the direction of well maintained price schedules in all directions.

Diphenyl Oxide — Reports concerning the production of soaps indicate that the soapers reserves of manufactured products are substantial and that sales of the same have decreased materially.

Musk—Ambrette synthetic musk remained in tight position and the situation in ketone and xylol was not overly satisfactory. Conditions relating to the availability of raw material remained adverse and producers of the synthetic musk have substantial troubles with production schedules. The undertone of the market was substantially firm in all directions.

Safrol—No further recession in price was reported the market holding at 85c. to $1.45 per pound according to seller and quantity. More favorable production position in some directions has recently eased the market considerably without bringing actual weakness to the market as a whole.

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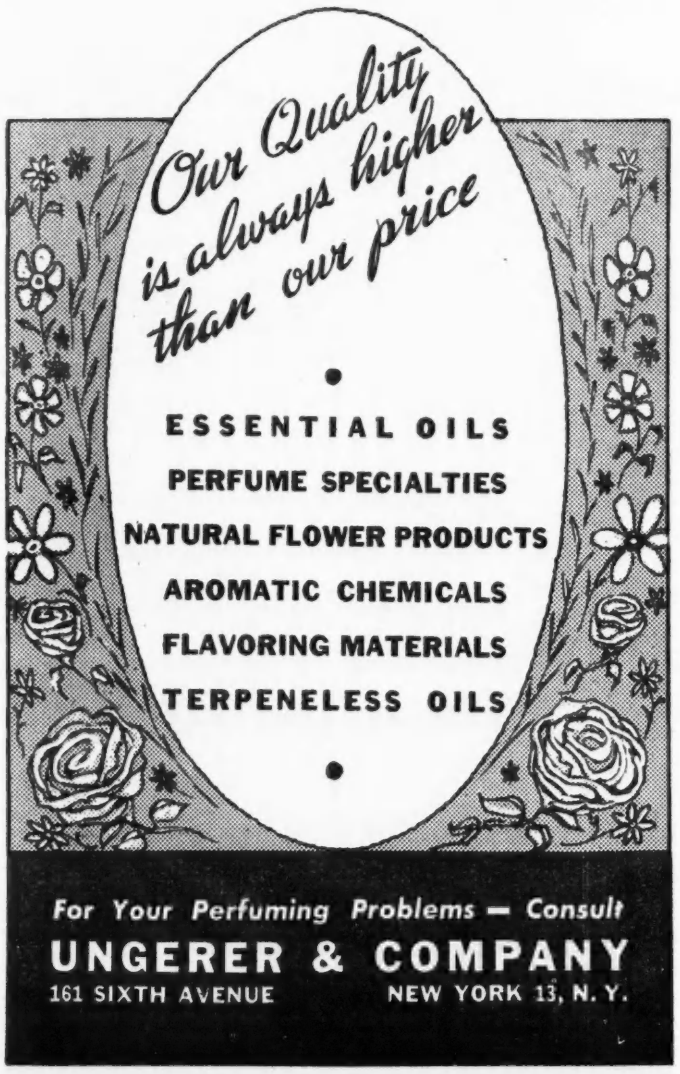

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act's First Decade

--Continued from page 5

yet enacted by Congress. Its provisions have been further strengthened by progressive amendments; and two are now pending, which have a deep significance. They are the amendments proposed by the Miller bill (HR 4071) to correct a basic defect in its seizure enforcement, and to fortify its criminal enforcement. I deem them to be the most valuable enforcement amendments ever made to that law; for its jurisdiction over each subject product is thereby extended from the time it enters interstate commerce until it is finally sold to the consumer in intrastate commerce. The validity of this extension of its jurisdiction into the field of that commerce was sustained by the supreme court in the recent Sullivan case.

This law has fundamentally benefited the drug industry by protecting its integrity, requiring its due operation, and stimulating its constructive development. This last is manifestly so because the industry thus lives under an order in which its products are sold and purchased on the basis of their true identity and actual value; in which situation it has a compelling incentive to extend its products and to improve their value, from an individual and a competitive standpoint. It is this incentive which has been a basic cause of the great modern advance in the scientific production of drugs and in the scientific research which has progressively created new and better drugs. For these —among other—reasons it may be accurately said that the national drug law has played an essential part in developing the science of medicine, and in providing our country with the highest medical standards in history, which are nowhere surpassed.

It was my privilege to represent both the food and the pharmaceutical industries in the legislative development of the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act; and no representative of these industries was closer to Senator Copeland in working out the provisions of this act and promoting its enactment. It was a privilege to do so, because these great industries then assumed a statesmanlike role in creating a strong national food and drug law. And in now commemorating the tenth anniversary of this act we should recognize those who were officially responsible for its enactment. From an executive standpoint they are Messrs. Walter G. Campbell, Paul B. Dunbar, and Charles W. Crawford; and from a legislative standpoint they are Senator Royal S. Copeland, with his able assistant Mr. Ole Salthe, and Representatives Clarence F. Lea and Virgil Chapman. Of them, two stand out as the founders of this great legislation, namely, Mr. Campbell and Senator Copeland. Consequently their names will always take a leading place in the history of our national food, drug, and cosmetic law.

Leslie D. Harrop

General Counsel

American Drug Manufacturers Association

It is hardly fair to measure the progress, in raising drug standards, under the food, drug, and cosmetic act of 1938 by celebrating the first decade of it this year. The unfairness lies in the fact that the greater share of the activities of the Food and Drug Administration for nearly one-half of this period was devoted quite properly to warwork.

From this experience in running a large testing laboratory for the Army and Navy Medical Procurement Services and plus the participation of the scientific personnel of the Food and Drug Administration with scientists intimately related to the progress of drug development during this period, it can be said safely that the Food and Drug Administration gained mightily in scientific stature during the war period.

Heretofore the Food and Drug Administration was principally a policing agency. Under the impetus of war necessity, it became well staffed with competent scientists who flavor its activities today with their scholarly approach to the problems of drug control.

In this decade since the enactment of the law, we have seen an entirely new type of drug control come into the field. Certification, first of insulin and later of penicillin and streptomycin, arose originally from what appeared to be a dilemnia created by the termination of the first of the Toronto University insulin patents and the control of insulin that had been made by that institution. Congress amended the food, drug, and cosmetic act to shift to this agency the authority for check-control over those controls required under the law for a good manufacturer. This principle of check-control was later extended to penicillin and streptomycin.

The attitude of the Division of Penicillin Control and Immunology has been largely scientific. They have participated thoroughly in, and been most helpful to the various conferences that have been necessary from time to time in adapting the requirements of the law to the shifting scientific facts.

Industry has been gratified by the betterment in standards for selection of inspectors. These men who do the spadework in the field need not only good training and sound scientific background but also sufficient diplomacy and tact to recognize the difference in dealing with cooperative firms and those seeking to evade the law. The newer men in this branch have been distinctly higher in type and training.

In this first decade we have also seen the addition of a Medical Division to the Food and Drug Administration, though in the older days the Drug Division always had medically trained men on its staff. This new Medical Division was created largely in response to the added responsibilities created by the new drug provisions of the law.

The same period of time has seen the passing from the scene, into retirement, of Mr. W. G. Campbell, an administrator warmly remembered for his fairness and vigor. His successor, Dr. Paul Dunbar, has carried forward this same policy in the widely expanded field of activity enjoyed by the Food and Drug Administration under this 1938 law.

In brief, the first decade of this law holds extended promise for better and finer drug control through the years.

James F. Hoge

General Counsel

The Proprietary Association of America

To mark significantly the tenth anniversary of the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, we must go back a decade and a half to June, 1933, and the introduction then of the "Tugwell Bill," so called because of the sponsorship of Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Secretary Wallace and now, incidentally, one of the cochairmen of the "National Wallace for President Committee."

We ought to begin there because—notwithstanding the lurid aspects of its early sponsorship and composition—the substance of the new law was advocated then, and because the evolution of the law onward from that point was in the American tradition of free discussion, open negotiation, and constructive compromise. The strength and the service of the law which the decade has revealed were nurtured and prepared in the half-decade before its passage. Made right in its formative years, it has worked right in its operational years. As goes the old adage:—"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

It took its course through years when there was impatience in low and high places with our constitutional processes. Some of the impatience no doubt sprang from deep-seated conditions of emergency. Much, however, came from the opportune circumstances of expediency for the disconsolate. The theme or marching song of that period might appropriately have been the old hymn, "Come Ye Disconsolate."

There evolved in 1938 a law of which all who collaborated in the forming of it might have pride. It affirms the basic concept of a government of laws. So outstanding is that, that it seems appropriate to emphasize it as one of high significance in the commemoration of this anniversary.

Perhaps the effects of the law have been most generally noticeable among medicines advertised and sold direct to the public. It has worked many changes in the composition, labeling, and advertising of them. It has accomplished the demise of some of them. But it has definitely worked ultimate good for them as a class; has enabled them to achieve an economic position as medicines compounded according to approved formulas, under standardized control, with uniformity of strength, conveniently packaged, popularly priced, and made available to all the people. As thus they maintain such a position—as thus they serve the public—they establish their right to existence and to a place in the drug industry.

The whole industry, by its nature, is imbued with a public interest. Its progress and prosperity are of necessity, and by its nature, inseparable from an ever-

widening orbit of public service and from an obedience to ever-rising standards of safety and efficacy. The impact of the law has been real and far-reaching all along the line, and its overall effect has been as salutary for the industry as it has been for the public. There has appeared in the working out of it a constant ratio between public and industrial advantage.

And, as for the attitudes, one toward the other, between the government administrative agency and the industry, it would be difficult to portray a better relationship. That is so without the aid of comparison. But when in memory one goes back a decade and a half, the change is incredible. Where then there was hostility in attitude and utterance, there are now mutual respect, candor, and cooperation. So great a transformation may be accounted for in part by the character of personnel in the administration and in industry; but, even so, a law of sound purpose and structure has been the source-spring for the substantial and growing goodwill which today pertains to the legal status of the whole drug industry.

Hugo Mock

General Counsel

The Toilet Goods Association

Ten years is time enough to give one a perspective on a particular law, as by that time first impressions and self-interest will largely have been softened.

Broadly speaking, what has the 1938 act done for these United States?

It has promoted the health of our citizens, and it has furnished needed information on the foods, drugs, and cosmetics supplied by our manufacturers of these products.

The whole of this advance might perhaps be epitomized in the simple statement that the public has gained much needed information hitherto withheld on the products it consumes.

Our laws always lag a little behind our needs. If, for instance, the public has been consistently cheated in the past in the textile field, we finally emerge with a wool-labeling law.

The 1938 act, in short, is another milestone in the march of Truth, not truth concerned as an absence of lying, but truth in the sense of the truth, nothing but the truth, and equally important, the whole truth. In this, the act merely parallels the growth of ethical standards, not only in the field of foods, drugs, and cosmetics, but in all commodities.

In retrospect one feature lacking in the act is amusing and that is putting jurisdiction over advertising (under the Wheeler-Lee act) not in the Food and Drug Administration, but in the Federal Trade Commission.

The original food and drugs act of 1906 furnished the same anomaly. The label had to be truthful, but the advertisement could be (legally) full of lies. Truth is one and indivisible, and my guess is that the forces who worked so hard to remove jurisdiction over advertising from the Food and Drug Administration have now repented.

The operation of the act also shows that, in the matters affecting the health of the nation, State rights must be subordinated to Federal law. For instance, no State has the equipment or staff to cope with the problem of certified colors or of permitted colors in food.

As evidenced by the Miller bill in Congress another tendency is to wipe out all distinction between intrastate and interstate business. In effect, the law merely expresses what already is a fact—that all intrastate commerce is tinged with an interstate responsibility.

In conclusion the present personnel of the Food and Drug Administration is a reminder that Washington provides more instances of high-minded and disinterested services than of so-called "bureaucracy." Any basis for this change certainly does not rest upon the career men of the scientific sections of Washington government departments. Even if the Food and Drug Administration be neither infallible nor omnipotent, in forty years one can proudly say that no whisper of suspicion as to its integrity has ever been bruited in the nation.

In this respect, the food, drug, and cosmetic act of 1938 not only has proven of enormous benefit to our own country but is a model for all other nations.

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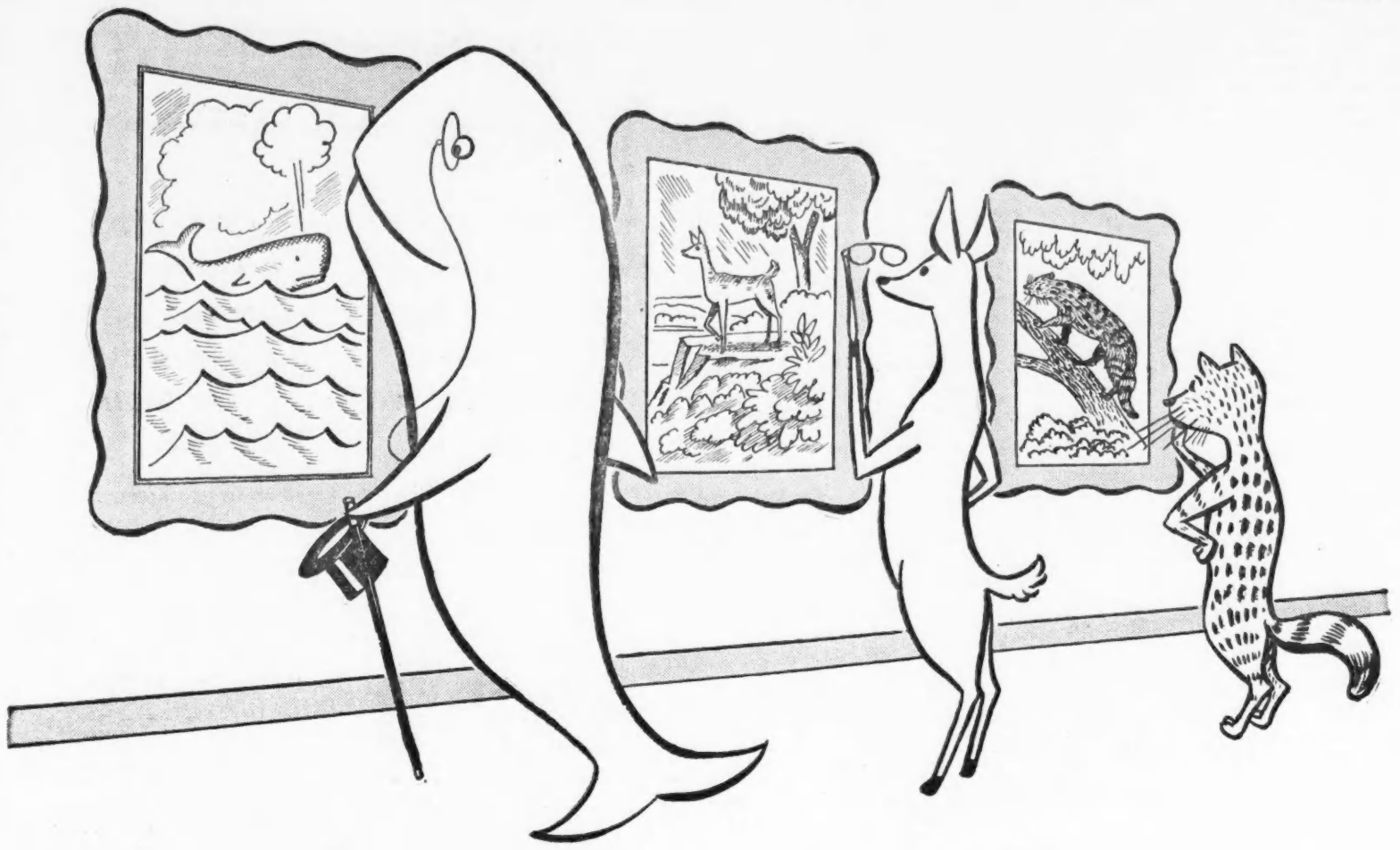

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Declining prices on henbane leaves, aletris, and senega roots were sufficient further to lower the market price index. The fall last week was 1.9 points, a movement that set the index at 209.6. Many of the reductions in prices on medicinal botanics came in those of domestic origin, among them being helonias, poke, skunk cabbage, Canada snake and blue cohosh roots.

Foreign goods on the spot showed a fair degree of price stability though kava kava, Honduras sarsaparilla, and 5-lb. bundles of licorice prices were moved in buyers' favor. At the same time, however, advices from foreign parts contained offerings of some materials at prices appearing to forecast the ultimate development of lower spot quotations on some botanicals.

The downward revision of prices on numerous domestic botanicals in this market reflected in some degree some developments recently reported with respect to price ideas being put forth by some suppliers operating as collectors in the primary market. Several early season price lists have reached this market for the purpose of posting dealers. When scanned in comparison with similar lists sent here around the first of this year, the prices were generally on a lower basis than then prevailed. A balance between prices at the origins and those on spot would appear to be in the process of being struck.

Agents of foreign shippers reported last week that their approaches to dealers suggest that buyers for import are exercising much caution in closing with early season price proposals from foreign parts. Furthermore, the agents also report that dealers intimate that botanical drug sales reach not more than a very conservative volume; that the market is very quiet; and that competition is keen.

However, despite the above conditions many articles are difficult to obtain. An example last week was cardamom. Orders of a firm character were in hand and went unplaced because most dealers had none to offer either on spot or for arrival. There were other materials in identical position.

Balsams

Copaiba—The steady market that governed demand extended to the firm maintainence of spot quotations on this balsam and the call was mainly for quantities of moderate size, readily obtained on the spot.

Peru—Total exports from El Salvador in 1947 were 212,898 pounds valued at $144,747, according to the U. S. Embassy at San Salvador. The United States took 77,218 pounds of this total, the value being $46,010. France came next with 63,034 pounds, followed by the United Kingdom with 50,276 pounds. Producers have complained of insufficient returns and it has been suggested that exports be handled through the Federacion de Caja de Credito, a cooperative agency comprising small handicrafts in El Salvador. It is now doubted that such a step will soon be taken.

Barks

Cinchona—London recently held an auction of cinchona bark grown in Tanganyika, British East Africa. On that occasion, 223 packages comprised of quills and chips were offered for sale and combining transactions then effected, plus some that followed the auction, prices obtained ranged 2s 11d to 3s 10d per pound. Wonder of the old-time cinchona bark auctions at Amsterdam will ever be resumed.

Fringetree—The market held steadily last week to the basis of 55c. to 60c. per pound even though demand was rather light and more occasional than steady even for small quantities. Stocks were sufficient.

Sassafras—Activity now centers in creating stocks wherewith to supply buyers next year when their season of highest demand shall arrive. Some think that the select article will be available at somewhat more favorable prices in the country this year.

Beans

Vanilla—Prices on Mexican beans developed a very steady undertone following the recent downward movement and last week they were established at levels so substantially below those prevailing on Bourbon beans as to create a more than odd price relationship between the two varieties. Given a sufficient supply of Mexican beans, such stocks could well put Bourbon beans into the discard for the time being, or until such time as shippers in the islands prevail on authority there to establish export prices permitting them to compete on the world markets. Since vanilla beans are probably the main economic support of the islands, the present trend of events is all against that support meeting the necessities of the island shippers and government.

Berries

Cubeb—The market was no lower on spot but it was still unsettled and subject to a substantial amount of local competition between suppliers. Although reports of a reduction in Netherlands East Indies export duties have been received, the report did not include any mention of cubeb berries.

Sloe—Import agents stated last week that they find the article virtually unsaleable at the present time—and have so found it for some time past. Stocks held by most spot dealers were obtained when the primary market price was far, far higher than it is today. Dealers, too, find very little opportunity for sales.

Flowers

Arnica—The unsettlement of the market was still noted but it failed to produce a further recession in prices during the past week. Undertones seemed to be generally more steady but conditions still remained favorable for operations for the account of manufacturing consumers.

Chamomile—Spot and replacement prices were fairly well in line last week. Interest of buyers was confined mainly to small lots but a fair amount of such business acted to the full support of prices as recently quoted.

Poppy—Red flowers held free from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Cohosh root, black, 2c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1½c. per lb.
Jalap root, 3c. per lb.
Licorice root, natural, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Yunnan, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Danish, yellow, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aletris root, 10c. per lb.
Cohosh root, blue, 2c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 1½c. per lb.
Helonias root, 10c. per lb.
Henbane leaves, 10c. per lb.
Kava kava root, 1c. per lb.
Licorice root, 5-lb. bundles, 10c. per lb.
Pepsin, powdered, 20c. per lb.
Poke root, 5c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 1c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, 5c. per lb.
Senega root, 5c. per lb.
Skunk cabbage root, 4c. per lb.
Snakeroot, Canada, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, star, ½c. per lb.
Cyprus, 1½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, broken, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ½c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Greek, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.
futures, 4½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
209.6	212.5	226.3	281.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

New York

Week Ended June 11

Cassia, 300 bales: insect infested.
Coriander seed, 400 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 276 bags: filthy.
Gentian root, 40 bags: insect bored.
Mace, 64 cases: insect infested.
Nutmegs, 422 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 233 bags: moldy and insect bored; excess siftings and pickings.
Pimento, 750 bags: insect infested.
Poppy seed, 11 bags: insect infested.
Sesame seed, 1,445 bags: filthy.
Thyme leaves, 25 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Grains of paradise, 37 bags; filthy.

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY
from New Arrivals

Althea Root, Cut
Asafoetida
Benzoin Sumatra
Burdock Root
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Cocculus Indicus
Dandelion Root
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Juniper Berries
Nux Vomica
Rhatany Root
Uva Ursi Leaves

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UVA URSI
69

Uva ursi has all but totally disappeared from American forests. Its berries were a favorite food of North American bears, for whom it received the common name of "bearberry". Settlers also called it "upland cranberry", just why no one knows definitely.

Europe supplies this market today and Swedish and Russian tanners at one time used it in making the exquisite Russian leather. Dr. B. S. Barton and Dr. Jacob Bigelow introduced it into American medicine when they found a decoction useful in leucorrhea, gonorrhea, and catarrh of the bladder.

Did You Know That

THE PRESIDENTS

Died

June 24, 1908—Grover Cleveland 22nd President.

THE STATES

Entered the Union

June 25, 1788—Virginia.
June 21, 1788—New Hampshire.

New Hampshire, in 1629, was named after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason.

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GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
★
CASEIN

SPECIALTIES:
MENTHOL (Crystals)
★
TARTARIC ACID
★
CREAM OF TARTAR
★
EGG ALBUMEN
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LOS ANGELES: JOHN A. HUGHES

further change, remaining more or less steady on the basis of 55c. to 60c. per pound. Sales were usually of the jobbing persuasion and the total was relatively small.

Gums

Arabic—Local merchants reported a steady to firm market that was in line with replacement prices at the origin and which was well supported by a steady if not expansive demand from manufacturing consumers. The entire situation was one of sustained strength at home and abroad.

Asafetida—Sufficient goods were in store probably to take care of consuming requirements during the months immediately ahead. Although commerce with the Near East origin is not too satisfactory at the present time, it is possible to replace in India to fair advantage. Hence, no shortage in stocks appeared to be likely.

Camphor—Prices named by the producers of synthetic material remained unchanged. Although the raw material recently underwent a very sharp break in price, the reduction has yet to be reflected in the schedule on synthetic camphor. Demand was about what it should be at this season of the year.

Herbs and Leaves

Adonis Vernalis—Spot offerings were made on the basis of 40c. to 45c. per pound last week in a quiet and strictly jobbing market. Stocks, while not excessive in size, were said to cover any reasonable increase in consumer requirements.

Belladonna—The market was firm at quoted levels and so far as could be ascertained, no shading of the same seemed likely. Most stocks were in firm hands and at the present time, it was said to be difficult to estimate the probable cost of new crop goods this year.

Damiana—Though not offered in abundance, this article was available in quantities at 50c. to 55c. per pound without stirring consumers from their rather extended lethargy in the matter of purchases.

Henbane—The local market has turned more competitive and prices were found to be as low as 80c. per pound during the past week. The range, in most instances, did not exceed $1 per pound. The cabined, cribbed and confined state governing demand has unsettled some price ideas considerably.

Lobelia—The market was not too steady in view of the fact that new crops will soon be arriving at primary market collection points and some reports have suggested that the goods this year would be accumulated at more favorable prices than they were a year ago.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Prices were reasonably steady and in some quarters a disposition to raise them slightly was noted. Reports from the Netherlands East Indies stated that the export duty on this article had been reduced to 3 percent. It formerly had been 20 percent, according to reports coming through London.

Balm of Gilead—The market held much more steady than it was in the previous week and quotations were continued on the basis of $2 to $2.25 per pound.

Papain—Competition continued to keep the spot prices under considerable depression and, according to seller and quality of material, the range was $4.40 to $5 per pound. Ultimately, it was expected that all replacement markets would fall into line but at the moment, the Far East is the cheapest of all.

Roots

Aletris—Possibly in anticipation of replacing to greater price advantage when the primary market shall offer this item in quantities, some quarters on spot have reduced their market to the basis of $1.75 to $1.80 per pound at a time when demand was very dull.

Cohosh—Seller views differed considerably, black cohosh being quoted at 20c. to 21c. per pound and blue cohosh was 19c. to 20c. These positions were not too steady and some quarters showed a disposition to shade prices under competitive conditions.

Hellebore—White hellebore was more readily available in a very slow market and some quarters have proposed sales on the lower basis of 40c. to 45c. per pound without stirring more than moderate activity among consumers.

Helonias—Spot prices were down to the basis of $2 to $2.25 per pound, possibly for the reason that some quarters on spot have seen signs of being able to restock with 1948 crop goods at a more attractive

Get Givaudan-Delawanna Sales Positions

R. M. Stevenson (left) and J. H. R. Stephenson have been named to managerial positions in the sales department of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York. Mr. Stevenson, who is a director of the company, will assume the duties of midwestern sales manager, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich., on October 1. Mr. Stephenson will join the firm on July 1 and will be made eastern sales manager on October 1.

price than that at which currently spot root was bought last year.

Jalap—The market sales were reported made last week on the higher basis of 47c. to 50c. per pound for whole root, a price said to be in line with current replacement costs at the source. Powder was firmer.

Kava Kava—The market proved to be easier and slightly lower most of last week, being quoted on the basis of 27c. to 28c. per pound under light request from consumers.

Licorice—Quotations on 5-pound bundles were lowered to 45c. to 50c. per pound. Natural, whole root was slightly firmer at 7c. to 8c., but the supply was so adequate that conditions still favored buyers greatly.

Poke—New crop root in fair quantities was an early season forecast, the result of which has been a lowering of spot quotations to the basis of 18c. to 19c. per pound during the past week.

Sarsaparilla — Mexican and domestic root held very steady in price. The only change in quotations was noted in the produce of Honduras which became available at the lower level of 45c. to 50c. per pound in a rather quiet spot market.

Senega—The Spring recession in prices has dropped yet once again and during the past week the market here was called $1.95 to $2.05 per pound. Buyers were still mainly aloof, pending a final settling of replacement costs and the establishment of a more clearly defined market.

Serpentaria—Preliminary to the adjustment of spot prices to new crop costs, local quotations turned up lower last week and offerings were proposed on the basis of $2.75 to $2.90 per pound—still a rather wide range in some sellers' views.

Skunk Cabbage—New crop has been offered in fair quantities at prices permitting buyers of such merchandise to resale them on the basis of 40c. to 45c. per pound, a figure slightly lower than had prevailed of late.

Snake—Canadian snake root was lower at 55c. to 60c. per pound and a slow market continued to make for an increase in local competition.

Seeds

Anise—Cyprus seed reacted downward and the barked ended last week at 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Chinese star anise was shaded to 15½c. to 16c. Syrian was cheaper at 19½c. to 19¾c.

Caraway—Spot seed originating in Holland was higher at 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Futures were noted on the basis of 17c. to 17¼c. c.i.f. New York.

Celery—The market eased fractionally and spot stocks of the Indian material were offered at 21c to 21½c. per pound. French seed was also lower, standing at 25½c. to 26c. at the close of the period.

Coriander—The only change in price developed in Morocco material, the price for which dropped fractionally to 6½c. to 7c. per pound.

Cumin—Attempts to sell Moroccan seed from the origin failed when shippers there did not meet competition from other sources. Spot quotations on Persian seed were lowered to 21c. to 21½c. per pound.

Fenugreek—Morocco seed reappeared in the market in the form of an offering of material for July-August shipment on the basis of 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Indian seed on spot lacked quotable change.

Mustard—Dutch and Danish yellow material was advanced to a common basis of 15½c. to 16c. per pound. Montana seed lacked developments on spot or at the source.

Poppy—Dutch seed for spot and future delivery was priced at 22½c. to 23c. per pound. Turkish on the spot was much cheaper at 15½c. to 16c.

Spices

Allspice—Stocks of this article have not been increased and a position of short supply continued to prevail. It was aggravated by the detention of 750 bags on arrival because of the presence of impurities.

Cassia—Chinese spice held generally by steady in price and request. Broken Saigon cassia was a fraction lower at 32c. to 32½c. per pound and Yunnan spice was higher at 14½c. to 15c.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon was sharply advanced to 36c. to 37c. per pound to conform with replacement conditions.

Clove—Madagascar spice on spot was easier and lower on the basis of 9c. to 9½c. per pound. Futures lacked change in price.

Ginger—Spot African was reduced to 13¾c. to 14c. per pound when offerings of futures came through at 13½c. to 14c. No. 2 Jamaica was slightly higher at 20c. to 20½c.; No. 3, 18½c. to 19c.; rhattoon, nominal in the absence of offerings.

Nutmegs—West Indian material was a fraction lower at 59c. to 59½c. per pound. East Indian went unchanged.

Pepper—Much of the drive against supply was in abeyance and spot quotations on black pepper dropped to the basis of 52c. to 52½c. per pound; futures, nearby or distant, also much lower at 51½c. to 52c. Niger red capsicums were quoted at 25c. to 25½c.

General Drug Co. Sells Aromatic Chemicals Stock

General Drug Company, subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has sold its entire inventory of aromatic chemicals, except vanillin and related products, to the Verona Chemical Company, Newark, N. J. General Drug will continue to market vanillin products, but is discontinuing its office at 644 Pacific street, Brooklyn, and will operate from 170 Varick street, New York.

At the same time, the company announced the election of P. Val Kolb as vice-president. Mr. Kolb is also vice-president of another Sterling Drug subsidiary, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., where he is in charge of the special markets-industrial division.

Trade Briefs

Gena Laboratories, manufacturer of cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, Dallas, Tex., has moved to new quarters at 1343 Plowman avenue.

Medicinal preparations and drugs imported into New Zealand from the United States during the first seven months of 1947 were valued at £54,315.

Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, Mich., has had sections of its research laboratories photographed for television reproduction.

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, plans to discontinue two of its national radio programs this summer and allocate the money saved to newspaper and publication advertising.

Celluplastic Corp. Adds To Plastic Vials Line

The Celluplastic Corporation, Newark, N. J., has expanded its line of "Clearsite" vials for pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and other products to include rigid polystyrene and flexible polyethylene products. The polystyrene vials are said to be of a glass-like rigidity, to be shatterproof and to be available in crystal-clear transparency, as well as in translucent and opaque forms.

The polyethylene vials are said to be flexible rather than rigid, and to be available only in translucent and opaque forms. Both types are said to be considerably lighter than glass, to be tasteless and odorless, and to be unaffected by alkalis, alcohols and acids.

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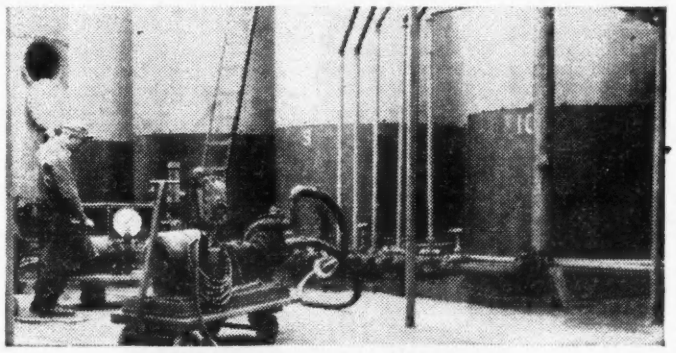

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Protective Coatings Materials

Last week saw only minor price activity in the protective coatings market. There were advances for imported casein and lead oleate and declines for some copal gums and superfine shellac. However, the bulk of products were unaffected, listings by and large holding at former levels.

Prime pigments, for instance, were uniformly firm throughout the week. Earth color producers reported some increase in business from manufacturers of trade sales. With the exception of Spanish, Persian Gulf oxides and certain domestic reds, the supply picture was good. Ample stocks were available for prompt shipment all along the line. As to Spanish oxide, the situation was said to be unimproved, owing primarily to the reluctance of producers at the source to lower asking prices.

There was little improvement in domestic talc supplies last week. Ample quantities of imported talcs were reported available, but interest in these materials was slow, owing largely to the current slump in the cosmetics industry.

Natural resins quotations were a shade weaker, Macassar DBB and all grades of Philippine copal declining 1 cent per pound. There were no particular trends evident either in the New York market or natural gums centers abroad. Trading was lax. Although superfine lac dropped 1 cent, conditions both in the New York and Calcutta shellac markets were said to be easier. Stocks in this country were believed to be tightening, with a definite pinch already evident in the better grades of orange lacs.

Casein on the Argentine market firmed up somewhat during the week, resulting in a one-quarter-cent rise. Meanwhile, domestic casein production was far behind last year's output, with present quotations believed to be nominal because of the scarcity of product. Lead oleate went up 3 cents per pound during the week. At the same time, one maker of lead stearate advanced quotations a like amount. Other stearate makers maintained previous listings, and as of late in the week it was uncertain whether or not they would follow along with the increase.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Lead oleate, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Gum, copal, Macassar DBB, 1c. per lb.
Philippine, 1st quality, 1c. per lb.
2nd quality, 1c. per lb.
3rd quality, 1c. per lb.
Shellac, superfine, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
202.3	207.1	207.1	179.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Acetylene—Following are current market quotations on this pigment:—Carload, works, 13½c. per pound, and l.c.l., f.o.b. shipment point, 17c. to 19c. per pound.

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—This material was firm last week at 10¾c., carload, and 11c. per pound, l.c.l. Demand was said to be slightly improved and supplies were reported ample.

Brown, Metallic—Stable at quotations of 3c. to 3¼c. per pound, this material was on moderate call during the week. Supplies were abundant.

Brown, Sap Crystals—Market quotations were maintained at 12c. for the crystals and 13c. per pound for the powdered material. The supply picture was good and business was described as improving.

Brown, Sienna—In ample supply during the week, this pigment received reasonable business. Burnt grades continued to range from 3¾c. to 15c. per pound, while raw sienna remained at 4c. to 12¾c.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Prices remained firm at a range of 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Supply and demand were also steady.

Brown, Umber—The price structure was firm during the week at 4¾c. to 8c. per pound for burnt grades and 3¾c. to 6¼c. per pound for raw types. Stocks were reported good. Demand was said to be on the upswing.

Brown, Vandyke—Listings continued stable at 9¾c. to 12c. per pound. Supply-and-demand picture was unchanged.

Copper Oxide—The black grade ranged from 28c. to 30c. per pound, while the red grade was unchanged at 30c. to 32¼c. per pound.

Red, Indian—Demand was said to have intensified, resulting in further tightening of supplies. The upswing in business was believed due mainly to stepped-up production of trade sales. Supplies were limited and prices were firm at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound.

Red, Iron Oxide—Both Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides continued in critical supply, the former shortage still attributed to the reluctance of producers at the source to lower prices. Meanwhile, both pigments remained firm at ranges of 6¾c. to 7c. per pound for Persian Gulf and 5¼c. to 6½c. per pound for Spanish. The lack of these natural reds, at the same time, produced a pinch in stocks of synthetic iron oxide, which last week was selling at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound. Demand for this material was said to be brisk.

Red, Turkey—The price structure of this material was stable during the period under review at 14½c. per pound. Calls for the pigment were said to be keen and supplies were unchanged.

Red, Tuscan—No change in the market position of this pigment was evident last week. Quotations were maintained at 24½c. to 25c. per pound. Business was normal.

Red, Venetian—In good supply during during the week, this pigment received moderate calls. Prices were firm at a range of 3½c. to 4 9/10c. per pound.

Yellow, Iron Oxide—Natural grades were in abundant supply last week, as their price structure remained on a par with levels of former weeks. Listings ranged from 1⅜c. to 3¾c. per pound. The French type was quoted at 4½c. per pound, carload, 4¾c., l.c.l. Peruvian iron oxide listed at 1.85c. to 2.10c. per pound. Synthetic iron oxide remained stable too at 9c. to 9¼c. per pound. Demand for all grades was said to be improving, owing to the increase in trade sales business.

Yellow, Mercury Oxide—No change in the market position of this material was noted during the period under review. Listings remained unchanged at $1.93 per pound for 1,000-pound quantities and $1.95 for smaller lots. Buying inquiry was about on a par with former levels. Supplies were adequate.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Importations during the week aggregated 7,000 bags of whiting from Shanghai. In the market, conditions remained substantially unchanged.

Magnesium Silicate—Domestic talc was still in severely short supply last week, with deliveries still lagging far behind orders. Sufficient stocks of imported talc were available, but, according to dealers, demand was off considerably due to a comparable slump in the cosmetics business. Meanwhile, President Truman ordered, under the Geneva general tariff agreement, that the duty on crude and unground talc, steatite or soapstone, and French chalk be reduced from ¼c. to ⅛c. per pound.

Mica—Arrivals last week were reported

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: April

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in April, 1948 as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $96,978,881. Details of sales reported by these establishments with comparative data for 1947 and 1946, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total.	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1948—April	$96,978,881	$73,804,840	$33,877,695	$26,076,521	$7,761,174	$9,246,346
Total,* 4 months	355,298,455	189,045,662	131,102,821	99,105,100	32,031,356	35,408,007
1947—April*	99,490,968	74,946,516	34,316,164	26,366,503	7,949,661	10,228,288
Total,* 4 months	355,850,076	188,974,939	131,477,636	97,940,052	31,630,841	37,843,044
1946—April	72,938,550	49,705,129	24,255,858	18,106,648	6,089,210	7,317,563
Total, 4 months	248,184,061	139,813,582	82,820,092	61,692,498	20,897,594	25,550,387

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Synthetic Resins

Shipments and consumption of plastics and synthetic resins listed below represent reports of 82 manufacturers to the Bureau of Census.

Cellulose Acetate—Data for this material and mixed ester plastics, including fillers, plasticizers and extenders, aggregated 5,445,677 pounds in April, compared with 5,313,837 pounds shipped and consumed during the previous month. Bulk of these totals were made up of molding and extrusion materials, with 3,877,403 pounds and 3,960,291 pounds in April and March, respectively.

Nitrocellulose—Shipments and consumption of these plastics during April totaled 1,070,587 pounds, comprised of 773,371 pounds of sheets and 297,216 pounds of rods and tubes. March statistics came to 999,170 pounds. Other cellulose plastics, exclusive of data for protective coating resins, were reported at 937,525 pounds in April and 768,754 pounds in March.

Phenolic Resins—Shipments and consumption of these and other tar acid resins during April were registered at 26,765,556 pounds, compared with a total of 30,589,003 pounds during the preceding month. The considerable drop in April was accounted for largely by molding materials, which totaled 15,416,150 pounds as opposed to the 19,715,665 pounds in March.

Polystyrene—Exclusive of data for protective coating resins, April shipments and consumption aggregated 12,188,506 pounds, off from the 12,717,696 pounds reported during the previous month.

Urea and Melamine Resins—A decline in shipments and consumption of these materials was evident in comparative figures for April and March, which totaled 6,561,280 pounds and 7,116,416 pounds, respectively. Dry-basis adhesives were leading items in these figures, with 4,451,024 pounds in April and 5,200,142 pounds in March.

Vinyl Resins—An increase in shipments and consumption was reported for April as compared with March. Totals for these months were 19,197,876 pounds and 19,037,349 pounds, respectively.

Natural Resins

The tone in the New York market was a shade weaker during the week, as Macassar and Philippine copals were off 1c. per pound. No particular trends were evident, although trading continued lax. Stocks remained spotty. A 1c. decline in Macassar DBB brought that gum down to a market range of 22½c. to 23½c. per pound. According to dealers, quotations at the source would have brought Macassar MA down to a listing of 18c. to 19c., but, as there were no stocks available in New York, the price remained at a range of 23½c. to 24½c. per pound. Macassar loba C, however, was firm at 27½c. to 28½c. per pound. As a natural consequence of the activity in Macassar copals, all Philippine resins dropped 1c. The first quality grade was down to a range of 26c. to 28c. per pound; second-quality Philippine copal was listed at 21c. to 23c., and third-quality gum was at 18c. to 21c. per pound. Quotations of other natural resins were firm. Arrivals during week aggregated 348 bags of copal gum from Manila and 2,765 bags of karaya from Bombay.

Shellac—Although superfine lac declined 1c. per pound during the week, market conditions both in New York and Calcutta were generally described as easier. Stocks in this country were reported tightening, with a definite pinch already evident in the better grades of orange lacs. Bleached grades were firm. Lemon No. 1 and lemon No. 2 were equally stable at 69c. to 70c. and 67c. to 68c. per pound, respectively. TN shellac was maintained at 61c. to 62c. However, the 1c. drop in superfine brought it down to a range of 63c. to 64c. per pound. Importations last week totaled 420 bags of shellac from Sichang.

Lacquer Materials

Acetyltributyl Citrate—Following are current market quotations:—Drums, 43c. to 45c. per pound, and smaller lots, 48c. to 54c. per pound.

Acetyltriethyl Citrate—Prices were firm

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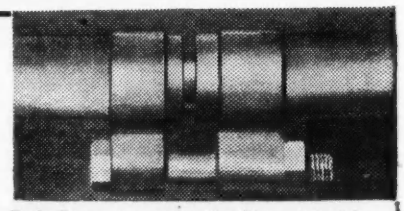

A simple, basically proven locking ring that will save you time, trouble and leaky drums. Simple because it differs in only one important respect from the commonly used ring—that important difference is the simple, neat and inexpensive method of attaching the nut to the lug.

Basically proven because the idea embodied is identical with that used for bolted rings on ICC-17H drums. No loose nuts to fumble with. Perfectly engineered in every detail. And with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
10311 MEECH AVE CLEVELAND, OHIO

last week at 36c. to 38c. per pound for drum quantities and 41c. to 47c. per pound, smaller lots.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Buying continued in a slump, as prices remained firm. Stocks were ample. Following are current market quotations:—Carload, 37c. to 38½c. per pound; l.c.l., 38c. to 39c., and tanks, 35½c. to 37c.

Diethyl Phthalate—Interest in this plasticizer was very weak during the period under review. Prices, however, continued stable, while stocks were ample. Following are current market quotations: —Carload, 31½c. to 33½c. per pound; l.c.l., 32½c. to 34c., and tanks, 30c. to 32c.

Dimethyl Phthalate—War surplus stocks were said to be less available on the market last week, with carload quantities not as readily obtainable as heretofore. Meanwhile, demand continued at a reduced pace. Prices were firm at 27½c. per pound, carload, 28c., l.c.l., and 26c., tanks.

Tributyl Citrate—Following are current market quotations:—Drums, 41c. to 43c. per pound and smaller lots, 46c. to 52c.

Triethyl Citrate—This plasticizer was listed at 34c. to 36c. per pound for drum quantities and 39c. to 45c. per pound for smaller lots.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Firming up of the market, induced not by increased buying, but rather by reluctance of Argentine casein producers to let their material go at former quotations resulted in a ¼c. per-pound rise during the week. Listings of most producers ranged from 28¼c. to 28½c. per pound, but at least one seller was willing to entertain business at 28c. and certain others were quoting as high as 29½c. This state of affairs resulted in a market price for imported casein of 28c. to 29½c., a narrowing by ½c. from the listing of the previous week. Meanwhile, domestic casein was extremely scarce, as production continued on a severely reduced scale. Domestic prices, though firm at 31c. to 32c. per pound, were in fact generally described as nominal. Of further interest in the market during the week was the reported sale to Finland of 400 to 500 tons of Argentine casein. Arrivals in this country last week aggregated 122 bags from Buenos Aires.

Glue—The price structure of both bone and hide glues was stable during the week, as producers continued to report progress in making up the lag between supply and demand. However, this was said to apply to bone glues only, with the position of hide glues reported tight as ever. Imports during the period under review totaled 100 drums of glue from Liverpool.

Gypsum—Imports last week were registered at 18,995 tons of crude gypsum from Dingwall, Hautsport and San Marcos.

Lead Oleate—Quotations on this drier went up 3c. per pound during the week. The increase brought the material to a listing of 36½c. per pound, as compared with a previous price of 33½c.

Lead Stearate—One maker of this material last week effected a 3c. per-pound advance. Other producers held fast at former listings, resulting in a range for the material. Supplies were ample and business was called satisfactory. Following are current market quotations:—Carload, 49c. to 52c. per pound; ton lots, 50c. to 53c., and less tons, 54c. to 57c.

Naphthenates—At least one maker of these materials reported difficulty in turning out enough product to satisfy the demand. Apparently, the difficulty was not due to any overall shortage of naphthenic acid, but rather to a scarcity of the proper grades. Meanwhile, prices were firm.

Synthetic Adhesives—The Bureau of Census reported that total consumption of these materials declined in April, with 7,068,000 pounds during the month, as compared to 7,636,000 pounds in March.

Water Paint Sales: April

(Formerly Plastic Coldwater Paint Sales)

Sales of resin emulsion paints, plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines for April, 1948, as published by the Bureau of Census, are based on reports submitted by 47 manufacturers, of whom nine reported data for resin emulsion paints exclusively. Nine of the remaining 38 manufacturers also reported sales for this product, bringing the total number to 18 for resin emulsion paints. The data for plastic-texture paints, coldwater paints and calcimines are based on reports received from 38 identical manufacturers who accounted for approximately 87 percent of the total value of these materials. The April statistics as compared with those of the corresponding month in 1947 follow:—

Plastic-Texture Water Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	2,825,074	$253,580

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic-texture water paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of the individual companies.

Resin Emulsion Paints

	Gallons	Value
Interior	1,022,249	$2,024,556
Exterior	16,983	41,774

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	3,262,950	$236,745
casein-bound	307,356	26,767
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste	*215,747	333,005
dry-powder form	794,146	74,420
glue-bound	187,752	9,987

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	843,070	$46,656
Coldwater	720,791	40,811

Sales of these products for April, as compared with those for the corresponding month in 1947, were as follows:—

	April 1948	April 1947
Plastic paints	lbs. 2,825,074	2,785,340
	value. $253,580	$234,722
Resin emulsion paints	gals. 1,039,232	1,719,857
	value. $2,069,330	$3,617,456
Coldwater paints	value. $734,924	$732,003
Calcimines	lbs. 1,563,861	1,407,497
	Value. $87,267	$74,978

* Gallons.

HARCHEM MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY
HARFLEX PLASTICIZERS
for VINYL RESINS
and SYNTHETIC RUBBERS
HARDESTY CHEMICAL CO., INC.
41 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

HIGHLIGHTS of PAINT PROGRESS
No. 17 of a Series

1943

Firefly Paints Make Light of the Dark

1943 1941 1938 1936 1934 1929 1927 1925 1927 1860 1880 1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1923

NATURE'S spectacular gift to fireflies—cold light — played a bright role in World War II. In the form of luminous pigments, our armed forces inducted cold light into service, wrapped it in G.I. coatings and stationed it on numerous interior surfaces of ships, tanks and planes to aid safety of operation and freedom of movement of personnel in the dark.

Now luminous paints based on those pigments are finding a host of uses in the darkness of homes, industry, transportation and public places for decoration, safety aids and improved operating efficiency. Their cheerful glow brightens novelties, and serves in the nursery to chase children's fear of the dark and to encourage sleep. On light switches, lamp shades, clocks, furniture trim, baseboards and stairways they help like a seeing eye to cut down hazardous groping. Their tell-tale glow on valves, dials and other instruments of ships and planes speeds up work in dark quarters. On exits, directional signs, first aid and fire fighting equipment they add to safety in darktime emergencies.

Thus, luminous paints loom large as an important new aid to better living.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Established 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N. Y.

1848–1948
Partners in Paint Progress

Through meticulous research, the scientists of The New Jersey Zinc Company brought forth early in the war new luminous pigments far lower in price and with much longer, brighter glow.

The Paint Industry — New Jersey Zinc

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EMULSIONS
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MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

to glamourize an ugly duckling

USE 2592 GLYPTAL*
Wooden ducks stay waterproof when their plumage contains 2592 Glyptal. In paints for toys or decoys, this rosin and drying-oil modified alkyd solution induces fast drying. It gives excellent hardness and gloss, and is especially desirable in baking-type industrial finishes. You can blend it readily with other Glyptals that mix with aliphatic solvents.

G-E GLYPTAL
ALKYD RESINS

A G-E specialist is always available to discuss your paint problems. Just write to Resin and Insulation Materials Division, Chemical Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

Properties of 2592 Glyptal*

Solids content	49–51%
Solvent	VM & P Naphtha
Viscosity	Z1–Z3
Color	Dark
Acid No. of solution	5–8
Pounds per gallon	7.5
Pigment compatibility	Good
Air dry—setting time	Very fast
Through dry	Excellent
Baking speed	Very fast
Hardness	Excellent
Gloss	Excellent
Gloss retention	Excellent
Color retention	Good
Water resistance	Excellent
Oil and gasoline resistance	Very good
Weather resistance	Fair
Specific gravity (resin)	1.10
Phthalic anhydride (resin)	30%
Rosin or derivatives	Present
Oil acids content	28%
Type of oil	Linseed

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
CD45-33

April, 1947, consumption, however, was reported at 5,891,000 pounds. Breakdown of these consumption figures follows:—Casein glue, 379,000 pounds; soybean glue, 2,375,000 pounds; phenolic resin glue, 3,781,000 pounds, and other glues, 533,000 pounds. Comparative consumption statistics for these materials in March, 1948, and April, 1947, are:—Casein glue, 394,000 and 246,000 pounds; soybean, 2,605,000 and 2,300,000 pounds; phenolic resin, 4,310,000 and 3,090,000 pounds, and others, 327,000 and 255,000 pounds. Stocks of synthetic adhesives totaled 3,790,000 pounds in April, 4,050,000 pounds in March and 3,563,000 pounds in April, last year. Breakdown of April, 1948, stocks follow:—Casein, 162,000 pounds; soybean, 1,316,000 pounds; phenolic resin, 1,898,000 pounds and others, 414,000 pounds.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended June 18 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					c.l., f.o.b., ex N.Y., whse.	l.c.l., ex whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$8.25	$8.10
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.45	9.20
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.45	9.20
F	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.45	9.20
G	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.55	9.30
H	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.55	9.30
I	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.55	9.30
K	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.55	9.30
M	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.55	9.30
N	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.55	9.30
WG	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	8.70	9.45
WW	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.65	7.65	8.80	9.45
X	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.65	7.65	8.80	9.45
	Drums						
Sales	259	200	...	200	82		
Receipts	118	281	316	169	232		
Shipments	856	...	...	...	200		
Stocks	7,550	7,831	8,147	8,316	8,408		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange (Bulk)					New York (cot. dms.) tanks, f.o.b. N.Y., ex whse. (7 lbs.)	l.c.l. (7 lbs.)
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal.	.40½	.40½	.41	.40	.40	.50	.62
Sales, bbls.	147	175	90	120	...		
Receipts, bbls.	195	505	140	73	231		
Shipments, bbls.	411	...	388	135	614		
Stocks, bbls.	5,900	6,405	6,157	6,095	5,712		

Lac Export Duties Increased by India

The government of India has increased the cesses on lac and refuse lac exported from that country, making the former cess of seven annas per maund on lac now fourteen annas, and the former cess of five annas per maund on refuse lace now ten annas. The reason for the move was given as the need for more funds for promoting measures to increase cultivation of lac, for increasing utilization of jute for industrial purposes, and for expanding research work in lac.

Trade Briefs

Sam Tour & Co., engineers, metallurgists and consultants, New York, has added a new glass section to its laboratory facilities.

Chester M. Bell, of Dures Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has been elected president of the Purchasing Agents Association of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paint production in Cuba during 1947 showed an increase of approximately 18 percent over the previous year, despite a shortage of basic materials.

Linseed oil shortages have resulted in low production in paint factories in the Monterrey district of Mexico. The industry in that area is producing mostly water paints and those based on tar derivatives.

Zinc Chromate Paint Specifications Proposed

The Federal Specifications Board has issued the first draft of a proposed specification for zinc chromate-iron oxide paint in which there are four types of ready mixed paint covered. Type I has a pigmentation consisting of zinc yellow 85 percent iron oxide/ flake talc in the ratio of 40/30/30 with a vehicle solids content of half raw linseed oil and half long oil alkyd resin.

Type II specifies a pigmentation identical with type I, but the vehicle solids is composed of 25 percent raw linseed oil and 75 percent long oil alkyd.

Type III is higher in iron oxide and contains zinc oxide, the pigmentation calling for 25 percent zinc yellow, 40 percent of the 85 percent grade of iron oxide, 5-10 percent of zinc oxide, and the balance flake talc. The vehicle solids is entirely alkyd of the TT-R-266 Type III specification.

Type IV requires a pigmentation of zinc yellow/85 percent iron oxide/magnesium silicate/ diatomaceous earth in the ratio of 25/55/14/6.

This material is in urgent need for the government departments, and this specification has been circulated with a deadline of July 12 for submission of comments. Comments on the specification should be made to, or copies may be obtained from, E. F. Hickson, chairman, Technical Committee on Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Related Materials, Federal Specifications Board, National Bureau of Standards, Commerce Department, Washington 25, D. C.

National Gypsum Co. Holds Sales Meeting

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., outlined sales programs for the remainder of this year and the first half of 1949 at a recent meeting in that city. Managers of the company's fifteen district sales offices, as well as home-office sales and management executives were in attendance at the conference.

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Zinc Chromate
Strontium Chromate
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds, Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Maroons
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Zinc and Aluminum Stearate
"Kentucky Color" also distills:
No. 2-D Shingle Stain Oil
Refined Fusel Oil
Dirty Solvent Recovered
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO., INC.
General Office and Works:
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Automotive — Furniture, etc.
Base Solutions — Thinners
SOLVENTS
Ethyl Acetate 85-88% and 99%
N. & Sec. Butyl Acetate
N. & Sec. Butyl Alcohol — Acetone, etc.
PLASTICS
Polystyrene — Ethyl Cellulose — Cellulose Acetate — Phenol Formaldehyde 100% pure resin — Phenol Formaldehyde molding powder
PLASTICIZERS
Dibutyl Phthalate—Dimethyl Phthalate
Butyl Lactate, etc.
A FULL LINE OF FINE AND HEAVY CHEMICALS
BELEXCO INC.
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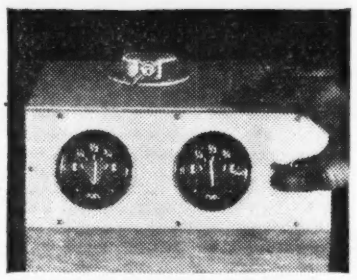
Export Division of
Bell Chemical Co.
25 WEST 44th ST.
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Silicone News

DC SILICONES

Silicones mean Stability



Silicone damping of gauge at right eliminates familiar fluttering of pointer shown in untreated automobile instrument at left.

Design frequently involves a compromise between simplicity of construction and the properties of available materials. New materials are interesting because they generally enable engineers to find more simple and therefore more efficient solutions to design problems. Damping is one of the problems that has been complicated by a lack of stability in fluids.

The instrument division of a large automotive parts manufacturer was not satisfied with the use of inertia wheels, air vanes, or magnetic damping to eliminate the fluttering of instrument pointers. Liquid damping had been considered, but all ordinary light oils or greases thinned excessively when hot or thickened and became useless when cold. More than two years ago, however, their engineers started testing some of our high viscosity silicone fluids.

Extensive road testing has proved that a fraction of a drop of our silicone fluid on the bearings performs better and is more economical than any of the more complicated mechanical damping devices. In tests conducted by aircraft manufacturers where operating conditions for instruments are even more severe, silicone fluid damping was found to be the only entirely successful method. Test performance was so completely satisfactory that the instrument division is now using our DC 200 Silicone Fluid to damp electrical instruments, speedometers, tachometers and gauges.

Among other unique and useful properties are a high degree of stability, a relatively constant viscosity over a very wide temperature range, and good lubricity between certain metal combinations. Our fluids are available in viscosities ranging from 0.65 to more than 250,000 centistokes. For more information, phone our nearest branch office or write for catalog No. Z 1-16.

DOW CORNING CORPORATION
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN
New York • Chicago • Cleveland • Los Angeles
Dallas • Atlanta
In Canada: Fiberglas Canada, Ltd., Toronto

Dow Corning
FIRST IN SILICONES

Bids Wanted

Acetylene & oxygen, welding, as required from July 1 through December 31, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind., invitation 31-2801, June 24.

Bleaching material, as required from July 1, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1, D. C.) schedule 11917-A, June 23.

Butane gas, as required from July 1 through December 31, Army Engineers Corps (Galveston, Texas) invitation 389, June 23.

Carbon dioxide, gas, as required from July 1, 1948, through June 30, 1949, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1818, June 29.

Desiccant, 9,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 433, June 25.

Detergent, spotting, 4,785 pounds, N. Y. Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 13, July 26; hand, 2,120 pounds, QMSS, General Distribution Depot (Schenectady, N. Y.) invitation QM-42, June 25.

Disinfectant, 3,675 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3W-64712-R, June 23.

Drugs & chemicals, including mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate, hexylresorcinol and santonin N.F., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 891, June 22.

Dry Cleaning solvent, 5,000 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington, D. C.) invitation 835, June 22.

Flavorings, various, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington, D. C.) invitation 485, June 28.

Ink, duplicating, 20,438 one-ounce bottles, and 1,800 four-ounce bottles, drawing, 8,951 ¾-ounce bottles, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 769, June 24; cancelling, 5,200 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 360, July 2; indelible marking, 3,261 one-pint cans, N. Y. Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 26, July 15.

Laundry starch, 11,600 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-61687-R, June 22.

Leather dressing, 1,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 429, June 25.

Mercury, 1,102 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6, Ill.) invitation 762, June 22.

Metal conditioner, 6,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 428, June 25.

Oxygen & nitrogen, liquid, as required through June 30, 1950, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 1309, June 25.

Paint, enamel, 1,120 gallons, Port Procurement & Transportation Corps Supply Division (Brooklyn, N. Y.) invitation 211, June 24; 65,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 431, June 23; **various,** 2,000 pounds, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va., invitation 9-4114, June 24; 1,673 gallons, Port Procurement & Transportation Corps Supply Division (Brooklyn, N. Y.) invitation 211, June 24; 500 gallons, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk 11, Va.) schedule 6772, June 22; 600 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, P[illegible] Station 1817, June 25.

Plastic coating, strippable, 63,000 gallon[illegible] Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, Pa.) invitation 1812, June 23; 20,000 g[illegible] Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. [illegible]) invitation 439, June 25.

Rock salt, as required from July 1, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk 11, Va.) schedule 6780, June 23.

Rubber cement, 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 430, June 25.

Scouring compound, 20,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 2492, June 23; 155,000 pounds, N. Y. Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 13, July 26; 43,592 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-61692-R, June 22.

Soap, wet cleaning, 36,000 pounds; hand scouring, 267,500 pounds; dry cleaning, 5,200 pounds; toilet, powdered, 6,580 pounds; white floating, 834,000 six-ounce cakes, N. Y. Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 13, July 26; grit, 8,800 cakes, QMSS, General Distribution Depot (Schenectady, N. Y.) invitation QM-42, June 25; laundry, 79,332 pounds; cleaning paste, 22,500 pounds; powder, 163,064; grit, 6,421 pounds; grit paste, 17,224 pounds; toilet, 2,052 gallons, and 7,219 pounds. Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-61692-R, June 22.

Spices, chili powder, 600 pounds, cinnamon 750 pounds, paprika, 300 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington, D. C.) invitation 485, June 28.

Sulfa drugs: sulfadiazine, 19,000 pounds; sulfathiazole, 10,000 pounds; sulfapyridine, 250 pounds; sulfaguanidine, 1,250 pounds; sulfamerazine, veterinary, 1,000 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 891, June 22.

Sulphuric acid, 102,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 2705, June 22.

Superphosphate, 33,670 net long tons, N. Y. Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 971, June 22.

Tablets, hexavitamin, thyroid, urine sugar test, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 5, June 28.

Wax, liquid, 7,000 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 381, July 2; water-emulsion, floor, 800 gallons, invitation 356, July 2.

White lead, in oil, 10,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) invitation 272, June 23.

Yeast, various deliveries, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Building, Washington, D. C.)

Honeywell-Brown Opens New Mexican Sales Office

The Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company's Mexican subsidiary, Honeywell-Brown S. A., Mexico, D. F., has opened a branch office at Monterrey, Mexico. The new office is under the management of Francisco B. Rocha, who was trained for the position in Mexico City.

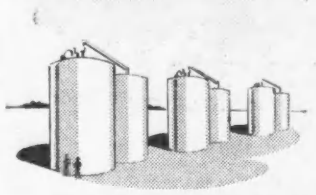
West N. Y. Paint Club Outing Set for Saturday

The Western New York Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold its annual outing on Saturday, June 26, at Herb Miller's home, Taylor Road, Hamburg, N. Y. Golf will be played at the South Shore Country Club. Lunch and sports are on the program.

W.J.Hough Co. Changes Name

Central Solvents & Chemicals Company is the new name recently adopted by the former William J. Hough Company, Chicago. There have been no changes in the personnel of the company, which is located at 2545 West Congress street.

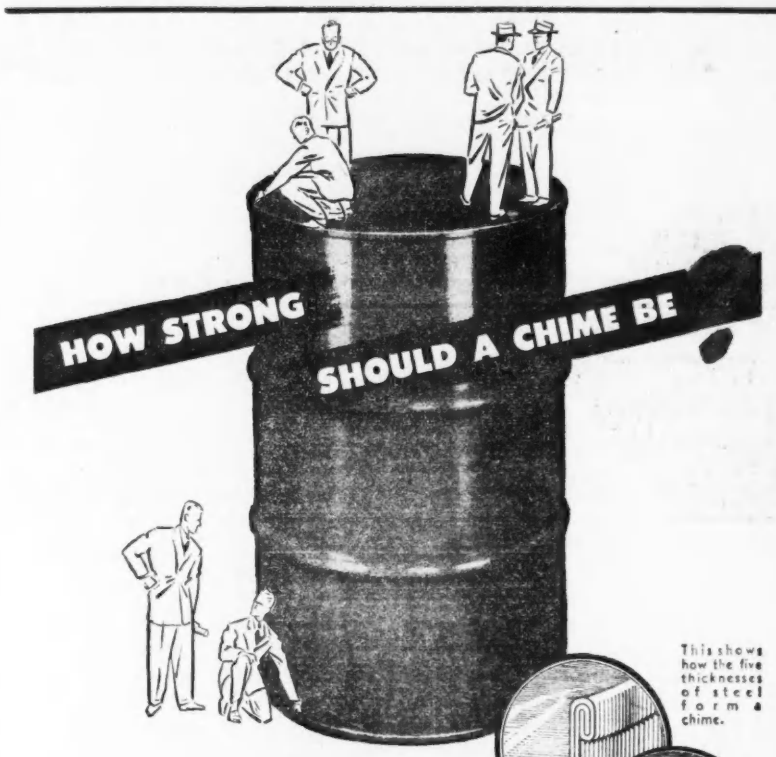
Looking For Uniform Driers?



Ferro's new and exclusive homogenizing process makes possible new and higher standards of uniformity in all 5 Ferro "A" Viscosity Naphthenate Driers. Moreover, these driers have exceedingly good dispersion qualities, improved stability and unexcelled drying activity. Write for samples today!

They're Homogenized...Ferro's Calcium 4%, Cobalt 6%, Manganese 6%, Zinc 8% and Lead 24%.

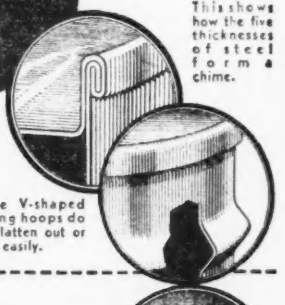
FERRO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Union Commerce Building • Cleveland 14, Ohio



Strength in the chime is a major factor in establishing the strength of the container. Inland Steel barrels, drums and pails have a chime formed by five thicknesses of steel joined together by the double-seaming method, producing an unusually strong joining of the head and body of the container — strong enough to stay leakproof under the rough handling encountered in shipping. At regular intervals in the manufacture of Inland Steel barrels, drums and pails, sections of these extra strength chimes are cut and tested to make certain they are being perfectly formed.

Emphasis on strength in the design and structural features of Inland Steel Containers have won the unqualified preference of America's manufacturers and shippers.

This shows how the five thicknesses of steel form a chime.



These V-shaped rolling hoops do not flatten out or dent easily.

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Imperial Chemical Ind. Plans Expansion Program

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., British producer of chemicals, paints, plastics and allied products, is planning the expenditure of £130,000,000 for the modernization of its plants and the construction of new facilities. The company plans to re-equip and modernize its existing facilities and to build new factories for the production of plastics, textile, paint and other products as soon as the restrictions on capital expenditures are lifted.

Among the projected plants is a £17,000,000 facility in North Riding, Yorkshire, for the production of "Perspex" and molding powders for the plastics industry, and a new factory at Kirby, near Liverpool, for the company's metals division. In addition, plans include a factory in the Wandsworth district for the manufacture of optical plastics, and the acquisition of a factory at Powfoot, Dumfries, for the manufacture of "Ardil," a synthetic textile fiber made from the protein of peanuts. Facilities have already been acquired for the conducting of experiments on paints used for submarine structures.

SPI Low-Pressure Group Plans Seminar June 29-30

The low-pressure industries division of the Society of The Plastics Industry will hold a seminar on low-pressure laminates at the Statler hotel, Washington, on June 29 and 30. Subjects scheduled for discussion include a review of the physical properties of the laminates resulting from tests at the National Bureau of Standards; the Army's research program in connection with laminates for body armour, and the Navy's development program, which is interested in using low-pressure laminates in the fabrication of boat and ship hulls and components and radar and radio antenna housings.

Detroit Paint Technicians Plan Annual Outing June 26

The Detroit Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual outing at the Warren Valley Country Club on June 26. In addition to the usual golf tournament, there will be a baseball game between the production men and the raw materials men and horseshoe pitching, discus throwing, nail driving and putting contests.

Cleveland Paint Club Golf Outing June 24

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a golf tournament on June 24 at the Chagrin Valley Country Club. One of the features of the afternoon will be a special qualifying round for the De Lore trophy team.

Du Pont Advances Daley

—Continued from page 7

partment in 1942, and in 1944 was appointed general manager of the pigments department.

Mr. Robinson started with the company as an analytical and research chemist at the eastern laboratory, Gibbstown, N. J.

Edmund G. Robinson

He served as director of the Delta laboratory at the Arlington plant and as chemical superintendent at the Old Hickory smokeless powder plant.

He also served as assistant director of the experimental station in Wilmington, and in 1919 was made assistant director of the service department. He was appointed control manager of the dyestuffs department in 1921, and in 1925 became assistant general manager of the department.

In 1929 Mr. Robinson was named general manager of the department, which was subsequently renamed the organic chemicals department. He was elected to the board of directors in 1937, and has been identified with the management of subsidiary and affiliated companies, such as the Bayer-Semesan Company and Kinetic Chemicals, Inc.

Cole & DeGraf Named Agent for Keenok Co.

Keenok Company, Ltd., manufacturer of paint and ink making machinery, London, England, has appointed Cole & DeGraf, San Francisco, sales agent for the Pacific Coast territory. The Cole & DeGraf organization will be exclusive representative for the London company in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Utah.

Frank A. Leibold, technical director of the San Francisco organization, will direct the sales of the Keenok Company's wetting and grinding machinery, and in particular of its "Uniroll Mill."

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Detroit Paint Technicians Elect Ayres New President

The Detroit Paint and Varnish Production Club elected John S. Ayres, manager of the research department of the Cook Paint & Varnish Company, president at a recent meeting. Other officers named were: vice-president, John H. Colbeck, Wyandotte Paint Products Company; treasurer, Paul J. Keller, Rished-Mason Company, and secretary, Alexander G. Assaley, Boydell Brothers White Lead & Color Company.

Buffalo Paint Club Elects New Officers

Harry G. Burke, of Devoe & Raynolds, Inc., has been elected president of the Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Other officers elected are:—vice-president, Homer G. Steele, the Glidden Company; treasurer, Edward J. Butler, McDougall-Butler Company, and secretary, Herbert G. Schlegel, National Manufacturing Company.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 3

fish meal in Canada; $47,500 for purchase of rapeseed meal in Canada; $611,000 for purchase of copra in the Philippines.

To Italy—$900,000 for purchase of medical supplies in the United States by the Bureau of Federal Supply; $5,067,000 for purchase of petroleum products (crude and fuel oil) in Venezuela.

To Greece—$2,960,000 for purchase of petroleum products (kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, gasoline, asphalt, etc.) in the United States, other Western Hemisphere countries and the Persian Gulf.

To Trieste—$18,000 for purchase of medical supplies in the United States by the Army.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Expanding Plant Facilities

Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has launched a $900,000 expansion program designed to add to the present production of colors, dyes and intermediates and to increase the quantity of items manufactured. The program includes the expansion of present manufacturing facilities and the construction of a new building.

British Paint Makers Plan Cooperative Export Program

The Paint Manufacturers and Allied Trades Association, Great Britain, has announced that more than 150 of its members have agreed to make high quality paints for export from common formulas and in standard colors and packing. Increased supplies of raw materials have been allocated for the export program, and a new cooperative marketing organization, Associated British Paints, has been formed to handle sales.

Barite Ores Treating Described in New Report

The Bureau of Mines has published a report describing methods used to remove impurities from barite ore from New Mexico, Missouri and Arkansas. The report states that barite suitable for commercial use in paint pigments, rubber fillers and other applications was obtained from ore samples as a result of tests conducted at the bureau's experiment station at Rolla, Mo.

A copy of Report of Investigation 4280, "Investigation of Ore-Dressing Methods for Barite Ores From New Mexico, Missouri and Arkansas," may be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of Mines, publications section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Fats and Oils Allocations

—Continued from page 3

and protectorates 215; Netherlands colonies 100.

Shortening and other edible oils—American Republics 4,160; Philippines 1,400; voluntary relief programs 720.

Linseed oil—voluntary relief programs 350; Iceland 150; American Republics 135; Netherlands colonies 110.

Other Industrial Fats and Oils (Excluding Soap)—American Republics 8,010; Bi-Zone Germany 6,600; Canada 3,300; France 2,200; Philippines 1,120; Belgium 1,100; Italy 1,100; Switzerland 1,100; India 880; Union of South Africa 800.

Soap—voluntary relief programs 2,500; American Republics 1,262; Philippines 1,000; Netherlands colonies 500; British colonies and protectorates 220.

Dow Appoints Four To Research Posts

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed J. L. Williams laboratory director at its styron control and development laboratory, and has named R. E. Peterson assistant laboratory director at that facility. Mr. Williams has been associated with the company since 1933, and has been working with styrene since 1940.

Other shifts in technical personnel recently made by the company include the promotion of J. C. Moore to the position of division leader in its laboratory on special research problems, and the naming of Otto J. Manary as research and development engineer in the same laboratory.

J. Lee Smith Appoints New England Sales Agent

J. Lee Smith & Co., manufacturer and importer of dry colors, New York, has appointed the Raw Materials Company as its sales representative in the New England area. The Raw Materials Company has its offices at 77 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

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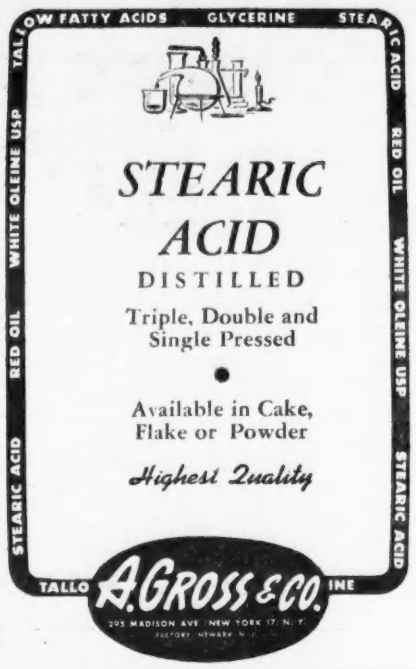

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Sharp declines featured the oils and fats market last week. The downward movement was lead by crude cottonseed oil which broke 3½c. per pound, for old crop oil. This was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures and especially affected the July delivery. Other edible oils also were reduced and buying interest was practically withdrawn for the entire list. Corn and peanut oils were reduced at least 2 cents per pound. Coconut oil was off 1 cent and copra $15 per ton. Soybean oil declined 1 cent per pound, with lower beans and easiness in competing oils.

Among the drying oils, linseed oil was firmer and fractionally higher, under a brisk demand in the West, while locally business continued slow and was far below the volume at this time last year, owing to the inclement experienced during the past two months. Tung oil continued unsettled and declined another 1 cent per pound, following further weakness in China, which brought liberal offerings for shipment at lower prices. Fish and oiticica oils also were dull and easy.

Lower vegetable oils market affected consuming demand for tallow and grease and took the edge off the market following the withdrawal of large soapmakers. Producers became willing sellers late in the period, but buying interest was lacking. Early in the week, soapers had to bid for sizable quantities at the recent advance.

Reports from Brazil stated that action had been resumed to place a floor price on carnauba wax shipments. This disrupted the market and caused the withdrawal of both buyers and sellers. Business was at a standstill, though inquiry for spot stocks found holders asking from 3 to 4 cents more than a week ago.

Allocations of oils and fats totals were announced at 90,400,000 pounds for the third quarter by the Department of Agriculture. The total includes 41,000,000 pounds of lard, 2,100,000 pounds of margarine, 8,600,000 pounds of shortening and other edible oils, 900,000 pounds of linseed oil, 29,300,000 pounds of other industrial fats and oils and 8,500,000 pounds of soap. For additional details see the news section of this issue.

Cottonseed Oil

Weakness in crude cottonseed oil resulted in substantial losses in bleachable oil futures last week. Selling pressure in July caused sharp declines in that month which were not regained. Market was easy and irregular. Deferred positions also were lower, though some covering reduced earlier losses. Trading was of light volume, with increased short selling reported in July.

Crude cottonseed oil broke sharply last week, scoring net declines of 3½c. per pound for the week. Buying interest was practically withdrawn in old crop oil, with light sales reported at 33c. and 33½c. per pound, tankcars, Texas, for June shipment and at 25c. for August. September was 24c. asked with bids ½c. less.

Refined cottonseed oil United States exports totaled 17,535,000 pounds in the first 1948 quarter, compared with 1,260,000 pounds for the same time in 1947. Crude oil exports were 1,963,000 pounds, against 326,000 pounds for the first quarter in 1947.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 18 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	74	28.25	24.70	24.70@25.00
September	137	27.60	24.80	26.00@26.00
October	58	25.10	22.95	24.20@24.50
December	19	24.25	22.25	23.70@24.00
January	..	....	....	23.00B
March	..	....	....	23.25B
May	..	....	....	23.25B

Total sales—288 tankcars.

Crude oil was sold at 21½c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas, tankcars, June shipment.

Memphis—Offerings of crude cottonseed oil scarce and nominal at 34c. per pound, tankcars, Valley, for prompt shipment. Crude soybean oil 26c. bid, same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted $38.50 per ton, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls, $13 per ton, mills, Valley. Cotton crop satisfactory and helped by recent rains.

Linseed Oil

Prices of raw oil were raised 4/10c. per pound to 28.40c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3 for June-July delivery and 28.20c. for August-December. Oil in drums carlots was 1.2c. higher. Consuming interest locally showed little improvement in new commitments, while active trading in the West created a firmer tone in the market. Seed market in the West was reported easier and was quoted at $6.05 to $6.10 per bushel as to delivery. Inclement weather in East continued to affect painting operations. Other drying oils were inactive and refined fish and oiticica oils were easy and tung oil declined 1c. per pound under liberal offerings from China on a downward scale. Sales of tung oil were reported at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, for prompt and forward delivery.

Linseed oil exports from the United States for the first quarter of 1948 were substantially higher than during the first quarter last year, totaling 4,947,000 pounds, compared with 326,000 pounds for the same time in 1947.

Minneapolis—There was a brisk trade in linseed oil with prices advancing and currently quoted at 27.8c. per pound, in tankcars, zone 1, for June-July shipment. Small round lot sales were being established on the new basis but larger buyers, particularly those purchasing August-December oil, were able to purchase on at 27.4c. basis in most cases though the asking price at midweek was advanced to 27.6c. Ship-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, 4c. to 5c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
oil, 4/10c. per lb.
Olea oil, 2c. per lb.
stearine, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Corn oil, 2½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 2½c. per lb.
Flaxseed, 5c. per bushel.
Peanut oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 1c. per lb.
ref. alkali, 1c. per lb.
clarified, 1c. per lb.
Tung oil, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.1	244.6	228.9	187.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush Larger: May

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products from August 1, 1947, through May 31, 1948, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1947-48	1946-47
Receipts	13,957,726	2,394,510
Crushed	3,809,340	2,946,198
On hand May 31	187,984	163,018

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	1,504,362,660	925,230,090
Shipped	[1]1,290,378,000	925,280,060
On hand May 31	[2]43,054,000	33,979,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	[3]1,084,465,000	850,067,000
Shipped	....	....
On hand May 31	[4]126,942,000	217,849,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	1,736,606	1,298,195
Shipped	1,740,510	1,242,771
On hand May 31	100,057	117,052

Hulls

	Tons 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	871,979	695,741
Shipped	863,523	674,561
On hand May 31	11,551	11,105

Linters

	Bales 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	[5]1,215,034	945,702
Shipped	1,160,060	881,596
On hand May 31	[6]132,728	99,190

[1] Includes 100 tons destroyed during 1946-47. Does not include 99,528 and 117,806 tons on hand August 1, 1947 and 1946, respectively, nor 159,126 and 70,706 tons reshipped during the seasons 1947-48 and 1946-47.

[2] Includes 11,295,000 pounds at oil mills, 24,020,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 7,822,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 1,167,608,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 121,942,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 4,993,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 294,280 bales first cut, 851,082 bales second cut, and 87,672 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 514.0; first cut, 500.0; second cut, 523.8; and mill run, 509.3 pounds.

[6] Includes 44,997 bales first cut, 80,046 bales second cut, and 7,685 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ping instructions continued to pour in in excellent volume, both large and small buyers showing an urgency in their requests and shipments from Minneapolis were climbing back to a peak level. Mill production was at 100 percent of capacity but some crushers were making plans to shut down for vacation periods and for plant overhauling during July.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	8,666,000	3,240,030
Since Sept. 1	290,724,000	221,840,000

Flaxseed—Demand for prompt delivery was reported satisfied and crushers reduced bids 5c. per bushel.

Minneapolis—Relief from tension over crushing supplies for June-July caused an easing in the flaxseed market and values dropped 5c. to $6.05 per bushel. Receipts increased modestly during May and June and purchases on a to arrive basis, plus seed held in local storage, virtually guaranteed crushers supplies for July needs. Local elevator stocks are estimated at slightly over 2,000,000 bushels and this amount, along with the daily run to market, should create an adequate supply of seed, particularly as it is expected that the 1948 production will have an early run to market. There has not been too much change in the general crop situation, moisture adequate to carry the flax through the month and cool nights permitting the flax plant to store up reserve energy to withstand the moderate heat of the days.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
Bushels—	1947-48	1946-47	1947-48	1946-47
This week	264,700	22,100	49,300	93,500
Since Sept. 1	22,167,000	10,813,400	3,955,100	1,786,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Business was reported restricted to actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady with the increased cost of castor beans. This was offset, however, by the decline in tung oil.

Coconut—Crude oil for July shipment was easier and declined 1c. per pound and sales were reported at 24½c., tankcars, c.i.f., Pacific coast, for July shipment, while June was reported sold at 25¾c., same basis. Exports of refined coconut oil from the United States were indicated at 6,488,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1948, against 484,000 pounds for the same time last year. Crude oil exports totaled 5,345,000 pounds, compared with 21,492,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1947.

Copra—This market was weaker and declined $15 and was nominal at $310, c.i.f., Pacific coast for June-July shipment.

Corn — Lower cottonseed oil was reflected in this market and prices were off 2¼c. per pound for the week. Crude oil was nominal at 33c. per pound, tankcars, works. Refined oil was nominal at 38c. per pound, same basis.

Oiticica—Inactivity in other drying oils continued to limit buying interest in this product. Prices were entirely nominal, ranging from 20c. to 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt and nearby delivery.

Olive—Buying interest continued limited to immediate requirements. Prices were unchanged and maintained at former levels. Spanish oil was quoted at $4.50 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid, and Moroccan, at $3.90 to $4, same basis.

Peanut — Weakness in competing oils resulted in lower prices. Crude oil declined 2c. with light sales reported at 33c. per pound, tankcars, mills, for June shipment. Refined oil also was easier and unsettled at 38c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Peanut crop of Uruguay for 1948 was estimated at 17,830 tons, about four times larger than last year's harvest. Peanut oil production is expected to meet domestic requirements and none will be available for export. The oil is preferred to sunflower oil and is used chiefly for blending.

Rapeseed—Market was quiet and unchanged. Refined oil was quoted at 30c. to 30½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—This market was lower with competing oils with declines ranging 1c. to 2c. depending upon delivery. Lower bean market also was a factor. Trading was light, mainly for forward delivery. Crude oil was sold at 26½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for June shipment and 24c. for August. Sales were reported at 23¼c. for September, same basis. Refined edible was off 1c. and nominal at 30c. to 30½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East. Alkali, refined and clarified also were reduced 1c. and quoted at 31.32c. and 29.32c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, respectively.

Refined soybean oil United States exports were reported at 19,482,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1948, compared with 9,283,000 pounds during the same period last year. Crude oil shipments were 23,321,000 pounds against 8,608,000 pounds for the first quarter in 1947. Soybean exports totaled 1,752,000 bushels compared with 566,000 bushels for the first 1947 quarter.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended June 18 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	..	....	....	29.00A
September	..	....	....	25.75A
October	..	....	....	23.75A
December	..	....	....	23.00A
January	..	....	....	23.00A
March	..	....	....	23.00A
May	..	....	....	23.00A

Sales: None.

Tung—Weaker tone prevailed in this market and prices declined 1c. Trading was reported at 23c. per pound, tankcars, for prompt and forward delivery, New York basis. Offerings were liberal for shipment from China at lower quotations. Buying interest was light and spotty. Oil in drums was quoted at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, according to quantity. Government purchased two tankcars of domestic tung oil at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern works and 13 tankcars at 25c., same basis, June 2-10, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was fairly active at the recent advance early in the week, but

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1035	195/200	2 Maximum	2 to 2½	

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number	
23	180/185	6 Maximum	4½ to 6	20 to 25	55 to 65	Crown Quality EMULSIFIABLE Waxes
36	180/185	8 Maximum	5½ to 8	30 to 35	85 to 95	

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the market became quiet following the withdrawal of buying interest late in the period. Offerings also were more liberal at current prices.

Lard—This market was firmer with higher hogs. Trading was reported light, mainly for prompt needs. Lard exports were reported at 112,545,000 pounds during the first quarter of 1948, compared with 129,759,000 pounds for the same period in 1947. Stocks of lard and rendered pork fat in the United States totaled 136,924,000 pounds, June 1, against 138,924,000 pounds, May 1 and 148,663,000 pounds, June 1, 1947. The five-year June 1 average is 182,990,000 pounds. Chicago lard stocks June 15, were indicated at 82,159,520 pounds, against 74,724,090 pounds, June 1 and 60,151,000 pounds, June 15, 1947.

Tallow—Sizable quantities of tallow were purchased at the recent advance early in the week. Later large soapmakers withdrew from the market and producers offered more freely at current quotations without attracting buying interest. Exports of inedible tallow from the United States totaled 8,322,000 pounds in the first 1948 quarter, against 6,536,000 pounds for the same period last year. Edible tallow shipments were 1,165,000 pounds, compared with 51,000 pounds for the first quarter last year.

Animal Oils

Degras—Demand was confined to actual requirements. Prices were fairly steady.

Grease Oil—Market remained steady with pressing stock. Demand was limited to small lots for immediate needs, No. 1 was quoted at 23¼c. to 23¾c.; extra, winter strained, 25¼c. to 25¾c. and prime burning, 26¼c. to 26¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Neatsfoot Oil—Light stocks were maintained at current levels. Trading was inactive.

Oleo Oil—Offerings continued limited. Extra was quoted nominally at 32c. per pound, returnable drums, New York basis.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—This market continued firm at the recent advance, with the steadiness in pressing stock. Recent trading was active and a good volume was moving against former orders. All grades were held at current levels.

Stearic Acid — Recent price advance brought out improved demand for prompt and nearby delivery. Quotations were unchanged for all grades.

Tallow Fatty Acid — Increased cost of the basic material kept this market steady at the recent advance. Distilled was quoted at 23¼c. to 24¼c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity and seller. The purchase of 165,760 pounds of tallow fatty acids at 19.70c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. Philadelphia, was reported by the Department of Agriculture, June 14.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Production of cottonseed cake and meal was indicated at 1,793,606 tons this season, August through May, compared with 1,298,195 tons for the same period last season. Stocks of cake and meal at oil mills, May 31 were 100,037 tons, against 117,052 tons for the same last year, according to the Bureau of Census. Production of cottonseed hulls this season to May 31 was reported at 871,979 tons, against 692,741 tons, during the same time last season. Stocks at mills on May 31 totaled 44,254 tons, compared with 44,105 tons a year ago.

Linseed Meal — Demand showed steady improvement. Market firmer and quotations were raised $1 to $2 per ton.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal continued to pick up with dry weather in the feeding belt stimulating business and prices advancing from week to week. Crushers reported a better volume of business at meal quoted at $70 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, for June shipment. A premium of $1 per ton was asked for July and $2 per ton for August forward. Instructions were prompt on maturing contracts and meal supplies in the local area were on the slim side as compared with a few weeks back.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	10,320,000	6,000,000
Since Sept. 1	74,120,000	41,792,000

Soybean Meal — Department of Agriculture allocated 85 long tons of soybean meal to the United Kingdom for use in the production of streptomycin for commercial procurement.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business was reported slow, chiefly for small lots of refined for prompt needs. Offerings of crude were quite liberal with buying interest light. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady.

Candelilla—While trading was spotty, quotations were unchanged and quite steady.

Carnauba — Revival of reports from Brazil that action has been renewed to place a floor price on shipments of carnauba wax, unsettled the market and resulted in the withdrawal of selling and buying interest. Shippers sharply advanced quotations of shipments from Brazil. As a result holders of stocks for prompt delivery raised asking prices 4c. to 5c. per pound, but trading was reported at a standstill and quotations were merely nominal.

Ouricury—This market did not reflect the unsettlement in carnauba and remained unchanged and steady. Trading was reported light.

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Oil Chemists to Hold Vegetable Oils Course

The American Oil Chemists Society will hold its first educational short course in cooperation with the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., on August 16 to 21. The course will be devoted to the subject of vegetable oils.

Those participating as instructors or lecturers for the course will be:—Prof. T. S. Hamilton, L. F. Norton and A. B. Paul, of the university; E. S. Lutton, Procter & Gamble Company; W. H. Goss, Pillsbury Mills; John Leahy, Cotton Research Committee of Texas; G. L. Prichard, Department of Agriculture; R. R. Kalton, Texas State Research Foundation; R. P. Hutchins, French Oil Mill Machinery Company.

Also, B. H. Thurman, consulting chemical engineer; A. E. Bailey and J. E. Slaughter, Girdler Corporation; H. C. Black, Swift & Col; W. A. Peterson, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; J. K. Gunther and R. S. Burnett, Central Soya Company; E. W. Colt, Armour & Co., and O. J. Pickens, Wilson & Co.

Fish Oil Industry Started In St. Vincents, B.W.I.

The American Consulate in Grenada, British West Indies, has reported that a business project known as the Black Fish Industry has been started in the Colony of St. Vincent for the purpose of obtaining fish oil. The fish used in the industry is a small species of whale ranging from twelve to twenty feet in length, which is found in fairly large quantities off the coast of St. Vincent.

The industry to date has been conducted on a relatively small scale, but plans are reported to be underway for the procurement of improved equipment, the purchase of a "mother ship" and the establishment of a modern refinery. During 1947 approximately 3,000 gallons of fish oil, valued at $3,567 (BWI), were exported to the neighboring island of Barbados.

Colloid Symposium Set For June 23-25 at MIT

Recent research on plastics, proteins, and novel soaps with unusual industrial applications will be reported at the twenty-second national colloid symposium, which will be sponsored by the colloid division of the American Chemical Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, from June 23 to 25.

Thirty-one technical papers will be presented on various phases of colloid chemistry. The program is divided into five sections, two devoted to general subjects and the others to soaps, proteins, and high polymers.

Oils, Fats Purchases By PMA During April

Food and agricultural products purchased domestically or in foreign markets during April by the Production and Marketing Administration for general supply or export programs or acquired under price support operations have been reported by the agency. The figures for April and for the period July, 1947, to April, 1948, include the following amounts, in pounds:—

	April	July-April
Copra (Philippines purchases)	.....	28,000,000
Cottonseed oil, refined	.....	960,000
meal	.....	1,120,000
Lard and rendered pork fat	4,929,600	100,229,500
Linseed oil, boiled	3,350	3,350
raw, inedible	.....	3,060,000
Oleomargarin, coconut oil	.....	1,147,600
tempcrate	.....	1,406,624
Peanuts, all grades	26,727,099	390,419,723
Soybean oil, crude	60,000	14,231,000
edible	.....	8,092,267
once refined	.....	2,254,700
Tallow, fatty acids	.....	3,188,941
inedible	.....	942,800
Tung oil	1,637,500	4,427,500

Trade Briefs

Los Angeles Soap Company is constructing a new building adjacent to its plant at 617 East First street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Unilever, Ltd., is planning the construction of a soap factory at Rahimyer-Khan, Pakistan. The plant is to produce 5,000 tons of soap annually, in addition to a quantity of glycerin.

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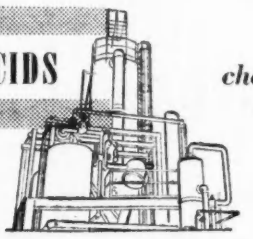

FUNCTIONALITY VS. UNSATURATION

Only a few short years ago it was an accepted fact that oils and alkyd resins whose constituent fatty acids had an iodine value of 135 or less would not air dry. (In the literature such oils are still referred to as "semi-drying" oils.) But that was before pentaerythritol was available to increase functionality in the oil or resin molecule, for glycerine has three combining groups, while pentaerythritol has four.

Linseed oil (a glyceride) consists of three fatty acid groups (iodine value, approximately 175) combined with glycerol. A synthetic oil produced by esterifying soybean fatty acids (iodine value, approximately 134) with pentaerythritol, dries almost the same as linseed oil. This is also true for alkyd resins made from soybean fatty acids.

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3 x 175 = 525 4 x 134 = 536

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1—Struthers Wells 250 gal. Steel Jkt'd. and Agitated Pressure Vessel.

4—Lancaster Mixers; Stainless Steel; 10 H.P. motors.

3—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Vacuum Pan Dryers; 8'x3'.

10—De Laval and Sharples Vapor Tight Clarifiers.

10—Roller Mills, Lab. size to 16"x40", standard makes.

7—Pebble and Ball Mills, 24"x30", 36"x36", 36"x48", 6'x5' and 6'x8'.

4—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Kettles; 500 gal.; 2,500 gal. Jkt'd. or Un-Jkt'd.; with agitators.

4—Sweetland Filters; Nos. 2, 7, 9 and 12.

1—Buffalo Stainless Extractor, single effect, 7'x 13"; 900 sq. ft.; forced circulation; ext. calandria type.

10—J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters No. 82; two separations; screen size 40"x120" with 3 H.P. motors.

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1—32 x 72 DOUBLE DRUM DRYER.
1—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.
8—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS, 4' x 28', 5' x 40', 6' x 50', 8' x 45', 8' x 55'.
1—8' x 125' ROTARY KILN.
3—VACUUM SHELF DRYERS: 1—42 x 42, 6 shelves; 2—38 x 43; 1—9 shelves and 1—5 shelves; with condensers.
1—Devine No. 11 VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 17 shelves, 40" x 42".

2—Buffovak 24" x 20" Rotary Vacuum single DRUM DRYERS, complete with surface condensers and vacuum pumps. Iron Drums, Copper-Lined Housing.

LIQUIDATING

Modern MACHINERY from Government WAR PLANT

20—Baker Perkins MIXERS, 100 gallons, jack., sigma blades, hydr. tilt, with stuffing boxes.
2—36" BADGER continuous Copper FRACTIONATING COLUMNS, 21' high, with auxiliaries.
4—40" AMERICAN TOOL Suspended type CENTRIFUGALS, steel perforated baskets, 2-sped, motor driven, with unloaders.
5—42" AMERICAN TOOL Suspended type CENTRIFUGALS, with STAINLESS STEEL BASKETS and CASINGS, 2-speed, motor driven, with unloaders.
5—Ingersoll Rand CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 4,000 G.P.M.; 170' head, direct conn. to 200 HP motors.
Approx. 25—Labour non-corrosive, self-priming CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, made of stainless Steel, Durimet, etc. Various sizes.
13—25 HP FALK MOTO-REDUCERS, with motors and fans.
Approximately 20—TANK SCALES, with tanks up to 9,000 gal. capacity and scales up to 100 tons.
7—LEAD-LINED Steel STILLS, 1,200 gal., with lead coils.
10—Elliot BAROMETRIC CONDENSERS, made of Antimony Lead, with Air Ejectors.
30—Hydraulic EXTRUSION PRESSES, used for dehydrating and finishing.
MISCELLANEOUS — Compressors, Agitators, Dryers, Shredders, Tanks, Heating Units, Conveyors, Water Softening System.

SEND FOR DETAILED LIST

1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER, 36 leaves on 4" c/c.
2—No. 5 SWEETLAND FILTERS, 29 bronze leaves, on 2" c/c.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER.

ANOTHER LIQUIDATION

Unused and Slightly Used Machinery From War Plant

3—8' x 10' OLIVER PRECOAT ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTERS.
3—8' x 10' OLIVER FILTERS, closed iron drums, wood staves, steel trough, oscillating agitator, etc.
3—36 x 36", SPERRY IRON FILTER PRESSES, each with 60 recessed plates, 1½" cakes, center feed.
1—39" x 39" KILBY IRON FILTER PRESS, 46 plates, 47 frames, 1" cake.
1—UNUSED TRIPLE EFFECT GOSLIN-BIRMINGHAM EVAPORATOR, long tube type, iron bod'es, copper tubes, total h.s. 6,000 sq. ft. complete.
4—NEW 7' x 37'6", 10,000 gal. HORIZONTAL STEEL STORAGE TANKS, 60 lbs. pressure. Tank car mountings.
4—NEW 11' x 27' VERTICAL STEEL TANKS, 19,600 gal.
1—NEW WESTINGHOUSE CAPACITOR, 3—120 kva. units, 3/60, 4/60.
1—NEW G.E. SWITCHBOARD with switches, meters, etc., for 600 volt, 3 phase, 3 wire service.
1—NEW No. 8A GYRO WHIP NIAGARA SIFTER.
1—NEW 3' x 8' ALLIS-CHALMERS SINGLE DECK VIBRATING SCREEN.
1—NEW WESTINGHOUSE AIR COMPRESSOR with 30 H.P. motor, 157 cfm, 100 lbs.
10—NEW MORRIS 3" x 3" CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
1—NEW SPENCER TURBINE INDUSTRIAL VACUUM CLEANER, with motor.
2—NEW AMERICAN WELL WORKS PUMPS, 8" x 8", 1,000 GPM at 45', complete with 25 H.P. motors.

EXTRACTORS

5—Troy 48" dia. EXTRACTORS, clear top, with perforated steel baskets, underdriven, V-belt drive attached to vertical mounted motor 5 H.P. 220 volt. Complete with Automatic Timing Device, motor controls, practically new condition.

VACUUM PUMPS

1—26" x 11" Ingersoll-Rand ES-1, with 60 H.P. motor, 1918 cfm.
2—Chicago Pneumatic, duplex, 36 x 36 x 13", each with direct connected 250 H.P. 3/60/440, 225 RPM, synchronous motor with exciter, starting equipment, etc., 6760 cfm capacity.
4—Stokes, size 212C High Vacuum Pump, M.D., cap. 100 cfm.
2—Ingersoll-Rand DRY VACUUM PUMPS, Imperial No. 10-B, belt driven, capacity 1048 cfm.

ROLLER MILLS

1—Kent, 16x40, motor driven.
2—Day, 12x32, motor driven.
2—Kent, 12"x30", motor driven.
3—20x18", belt driven.
SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST OF PAINT MACHINERY

TABLET MACHINES

1—Colton No. 5½ "T" single punch, V-belt to 5 HP AC motor, max. dia. 25/64".
1—Colton No. 4½ single punch, max. dia. 1½".
2—Stokes RD-1 Rotary 15 punch maximum 1" dia.
2—Stokes "R" single punch, maximum 21/64" dia.
1—Stokes "F" single punch, maximum ¾" dia.
1—Stokes "N" single punch, maximum ½" dia.
3—Stokes RD-1 Rotary 15 punch, maximum 1" dia.
1—Stokes "DD" Rotary 23 punch, maximum 5/8" to 1 7/16".

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